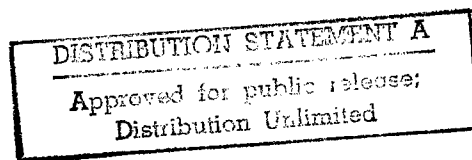


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18 JULY 1986

Korean Affairs Report



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18 JULY 1986

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PAPER SAYS U.S. TURNED S. KOREA INTO 'HOTBED OF NUCLEAR WAR'

SK141019 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang 14 June (KCNA)--Nodong Sinmun today says that South Korea has turned into a dangerous hotbed of nuclear war. If the U.S. imperialists unleash a nuclear war in South Korea, its flames will not be confined to the Korean peninsula but will easily spread to Asia and the rest of the world, plunging mankind into a horrible nuclear holocaust.

In a signed article the daily says:

The U.S. imperialists seek a heinous aggressive aim in having chosen South Korea as a hotbed of nuclear war. This stems first of all from the aim of their global strategy. Their global strategy seeks above all to contain and stamp out the socialist forces, the most powerful revolutionary forces and a reliable bulwark of peace in our era, by "predominance of strength."

They regard South Korea as a most effective nuclear forward base. They consider that they can make an effective first strike on our republic and other socialist forces from a short distance if they trigger off a nuclear war in South Korea.

South Korea has therefore been chosen by the U.S. imperialists as a most advantageous area for a nuclear war in all parts of the world in view of military strategy.

The conversion of South Korea into a hotbed of nuclear war by the U.S. imperialists is also a product of their racist idea.

U.S. racism is the most vicious and chauvinistic of racism.

The U.S. imperialists scheme to make South Korea a scapegoat for their nuclear war and sacrifice the Korean nation on the altar of nuclear war.

They have chosen South Korea as a most advantageous ignition point of nuclear war also because they keep a tight hold on South Korea as their colony and military base.

They have seized the prerogative of supreme command over the puppet army and all other real powers in South Korea and hold sway over there, subordinating

everything to their policy of aggression. This is why they can introduce nuclear weapons there at will and pull the nuclear trigger any moment.

They have already deployed in South Korea more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons of various types, such as nuclear bombs, nuclear shells, "backpack nukes," neutron bombs and nuclear missiles. Further, they scheme to introduce their new type medium-range nuclear missiles and even strategic nuclear missiles. They have set up the nuclear war observation system and nuclear war control and command system and are staging various military exercises simulating nuclear war.

Owing to such schemes of the U.S. imperialists, a dangerous situation which may lead to the outbreak of nuclear war any moment has been created on the Korean peninsula.

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CSO: 4100/173

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KIM IL-SONG ON NONALIGNED SUMMIT, OLYMPICS

SK150915 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 15 Jun 86

[KCNA headline: "President Kim Il-song on Harare Summit Conference"]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 15 (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song on 20 May 1986 gave answers to questions raised by the editor in chief of the Yugoslav newspaper OSLOBODJENJE.

NODONG SINMUN on June 15 devotes its first two pages to his answers.

In his answers President Kim Il-song elaborated on the 8th summit conference of non-aligned countries, way of checking and frustrating imperialists' aggressive manoeuvres to maintain and extend their spheres of influence, way of solving disputes between newly emergent countries, termination of division of the Korean peninsula, the 24th Olympic Games and other questions.

He said:

We hope that the Harare summit conference ill be held successfully by the joint efforts of all the non-aligned countries so as to contribute greatly to the settlement of the burning questions facing our time and the non-aligned movement such as those of adhering to the fundamental principle of the non-alignment, of forcefully developing anti-war, anti-nuclear peace campaign, of promoting South-South cooperation and establishing a new international economic order. We also hope that the forthcoming summit conference will be an important occasion to give powerful encouragement to the front-line countries and all the African people in their struggle against the apartheid policy and aggressive acts of the South African racists and for the complete liberation of Africa and in defence of their national independence and sovereignty.

He declared that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea attaches great importance to the summit conference and would bend every effort to make it a success.

He further said:

I think the most effective way to check and frustrate the imperialist aggressive moves for maintaining and expanding the spheres of influence is for

the non-aligned nations and all anti-imperialist forces to form a broad united front and, in step with each other, develop a powerful anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

The non-aligned and newly emergent nations must not be deceived by the imperialists' tricks to disguise their true colours as aggressors and must not give up principle and compromises with imperialism.

Noting that force of arms must not be used to settle the disputes between the newly emergent countries but they must be resolved peacefully on the principles of mutual understanding and solidarity in all circumstances, he stressed:

The non-aligned nations must always refrain from any action that may aggravate the disputes between newly emergent countries or lead them to armed conflicts. Moreover, they must not support or oppose any one side in connection with these disputes.

The non-aligned countries should always take an impartial position and help newly emergent countries to settle their disputes themselves in a peaceful way in the interests of both sides and as required for the solidarity of the non-aligned movement and for the cause of world peace.

Turning to the way to establish a new international economic order, he said: the non-aligned countries must adopt effective measures to increase South-South cooperation through joint consultation and work hard to implement them.

President Kim Il-song stated that when the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction which were put forward at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, are attained in a new long-term plan period we are not preparing, our country will rank well among those countries which lead the world in economic progress.

Calling for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, he said that as long as they remain there neither the barrier between North and South can be pulled down nor the tension on the Korean peninsula can be eased.

He stressed: If a peace agreement is concluded between our republic and the United States and if a declaration of nonaggression is adopted between the North and the South through the tripartite talks, the U.S. Army will be obliged to withdraw from South Korea, the tension on the Korean peninsula will be eased, and North-South relations will improve.

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CSO: 4100/164

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FORMER PUPPET SECURITY COMMAND EXAMINER HOLDS INTERVIEW

SK201040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang 20 June (KCNA)--Mun Yong-pin, former director of the Overseas Affairs Headquarters of the Tongil Technical Company and special examiner of the Puppet Security Command of South Korea, 56, who had come over to the northern half of Korea was interviewed by home and foreign reporters here yesterday.

He said that he came over to the northern half of Korea to live a worthy life, disillusioned about the society and ruling circles of the South.

He engaged in overseas intelligence mainly in Japan for nearly 10 years from 1960 and in overseas special intelligence as a special examiner of the Security Command from 1983.

South Korea today is a colonial society of modern version held in bondage to the United States, he said, and went on: When a man is judged useless by Americans, his doom is irrevocably sealed, whoever he might be.

Knowing this quite well, the rulers of the South strain every nerve to win the favour of American "patrons" and see if they are going to dismiss them. This is the same with the case of the incumbent President Chon Tu-hwan, No Tae-u, and Kim Song-chin who have an eye on "presidency" of next term and other politicians.

The policy of the South is totally devoid of independence and it is corrupted to the core.

Mun said he was greatly shocked by the violent anti-U.S. struggle spreading in South Korea and involuntarily thought that he should at least give up service in intelligence for Americans and the Chon Tu-hwan clique, if he could not fight the U.S., and his mind gradually ran towards the North. He said he got many chances to read publications of the North, and was deeply impressed by BIOGRAPHY OF KIM IL-SONG, ON THE CHUCHE IDEA and other great works, reading their Japanese editions in Japan. He said he seized a chance while he was abroad on official business and came to Pyongyang, intending to do what little he could for the country and the nation, though it is a bit late.

What impressed me most deeply in Pyongyang, he said, is that in the North everything from A to Z is for the nation and the whole of society is overflowing with the national spirit. The North is the genuine fatherland, noted he, and further said: The Tongil Technical Company where he worked is a company in charge of designing and building mainly special objects of strategic bearing on the war preparations of the U.S. and the South Korean authorities.

The Americans and the Chon Tu-hwan group are now hell bent on preparations for the war of northward invasion. The underground setups and powder magazines under construction on the forefront of the South are intended for the storage of equipment to back attack battles.

Branding the "Security Command" as an intelligence organ which Chon Tu-hwan set up with those having personal ties with him to maintain his power and foothold, Mun said: the important posts of the "Security Planning Board" are all held by those from the "Security Command."

The infrastructures of the "Security Command" stretch from central to local areas like octopus arms. All the work of the "Security Command" is kept top secret.

The special examiner is a secret agent who is not made public. His job is to provide advices indirectly and his main task is to have a part in overseas operations.

He said in the middle of September last year he flew to Jakarta on a mission given by the "Security Command" to collect information about a high-ranking government official of the North who would visit there. At that time, he continued, five members of a special unit organized in Kangrong area went to Jakarta to perpetrate terrorism against the government official, but failed. This special unit is guided directly by the Okinawa-based "Green Berets" of the U.S. Army.

Special organs in the South worked out plans not only to terrorize important persons of the North but also to kidnap diplomats, correspondents and artists and gave orders in this connection to all officials dispatched abroad. They are promised in secret a prize of 100 million won in case they abduct a diplomat above councilor level or a people's artist.

On the occasion of 15 August last year the first-stage operation was launched only to suffer a failure. Now the second-stage operation is being promoted. An order to spirit even drivers of family members of overseas officials from the North was issued some time ago.

Saying that the operations of the South Korean Puppets to destroy Chongnyon have been going on from quite long ago, he stated: On the whole, these operations, too, are carried out in link with special organs of Japan under the manipulation of the U.S. Intelligence organ on the Asian strategic line of the United States.

Chon Tu-hwan is not only a murderer who massacred thousands of fellow countrymen in Kwangju alone but also a despicable wretch who select good-looking women engaged in entertainments to sport with. His eroticism puts that of Pak Chong-hui into the shade.

Saying he has realized keenly here in the North that it applies a really lenient policy to those who committed crimes like him, he called upon his colleagues engaged in intelligence service in South Korea to wash their hands of it.

He advised his colleagues not to have misunderstanding and mistrust as regards the North.

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CSO: 4100/181

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

JURISTS MEETING FOR DEMOCRACY IN S. KOREA HELD IN PARIS

SK181025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang 18 June (KCNA)--An enlarged meeting of the International Committee of Jurists for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea was held in Paris on 14 and 15 June.

The meeting was attended by delegates from the DPRK, the Soviet Union, Cuba, Bulgaria, Romania, Czechoslovakia and Poland, delegates representing the defence of human rights and lawyers from Great Britain, the United States, West Germany, Austria, Belgium, Luxemburg, Italy, Denmark and other countries, Zvar Bentoum general secretary of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, Guy Dupre, secretary general of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, French lawyers, professors and representatives of political parties and organisations and figures of various strata and press officials of various countries in France.

At the first-day sitting of the meeting Robert Charvin, secretary general of the International Committee of Jurists for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea and professor of Nice University of France, delivered a report on the violation of political, economic, social and cultural rights in South Korea.

In his report he exposed the present military fascist system of South Korea, true picture of violation of human rights in South Korea and brutal suppression of South Korean students and people who have risen in the struggle for the democratisation of society and logically proved that the United States and the South Korean Puppet clique were their root cause and responsible for them.

Noting that South Korea is subjugated to the United States politically, economically and militarily, the reporter stressed that a period should be put to all manner of brutal suppression including violation of human rights in South Korea and peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification be realized.

Many speakers at the meeting--delegates from France, the United States, Austria, Denmark, Luxemburg, Great Britain, Belgium and Italy, a delegate of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, a delegate of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, French professors, lawyers, etc.--roundly exposed and bitterly

denounced the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist Junta's brutal suppression of the South Korean people calling for human rights, democracy and reunification.

The second-day sitting discussed the problem of further strengthening in the future the activities of the International Committee of Jurists for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea and adopted an action programme of the committee and a white paper on the violation of human rights in South Korea.

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CSO: 4100/173

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PAPERS DENOUNCE POLICE EMERGENCY ORDER IN SOUTH

SK180546 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0530 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang 18 June (KCNA)--Nodong Sinmun and Minju Choson today comment on the "A-Class Emergency Duty Order" issued by the South Korean Puppet Police Headquarters on 16 June under the pretext of "National Sports Games."

Noting that South Korea has been turned into a terror-ridden zone with the issue of this order on top of double and treble repressive orders which are numberless, a signed commentary of Nodong Sinmun says:

This is a symbolic indication that traitor Chon Tu-hwan finds himself in the worst crisis and his dictatorship has not many days to survive.

The paper continues:

In South Korea the "A-Class Emergency Duty Order" has to be issued on top of a string of repressive orders even for home games. If such international games as the Asian games and the Olympics were held there, it would be man-hunting games forcing fetters and sacrifice upon a great many people.

Utterly isolated from the people, the puppets are compelled to throw police cordons ring upon ring wherever people assemble. It is ridiculous of them to intend to refurbish their image through international games in such a place.

The intensified repression by traitor Chon Tu-hwan these days results from the tighter straits into which he has been driven with the failure of his last trump card to lull the people's struggle by deceiving them with a gesture of democracy.

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CSO: 4100/173

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY HAILS KPA SUPREME COMMAND'S PROPOSAL

SK190456 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0443 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang 19 June (KCNA)--All papers in Pyongyang today run editorials on the proposal of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army to hold talks of military authorities with the participation of the Minister of People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations forces in South Korea and the South Korean Minister of Defence to seek ways for a measure to uncoil tensions in Korea.

The editorial of Rodong Sinmun headlined "New Momentous Initiative to Remove Danger of War and Ease Tensions" says:

Ours is a signal peace proposal for discussing and resolving most urgent and essential problems arising this moment in removing the danger of war and easing tensions. The situation on the Korean peninsula which is in a touch-and-go crisis, it is necessary to put a stop to military exercises and arms buildup, the immediate factors of the growing tensions and danger of war, and cut military strength and armaments. This can be solved by those holding real power in military affairs.

The talks of military authorities proposed by us are to solve this urgent question. To open the talks would be an important step towards the resumption of the suspended North-South dialogue and a progress in it.

The historical experiences of North-South contact and dialogue prove that distrust and antagonism cannot be dispelled and not a step can be taken in the dialogue and the solution of the reunification question when the danger of war hovers over this land. This is one of the reasons why we proposed a step towards relaxation in the military field to create a favorable climate for North-South dialogue by averting the danger of war and lessening the tensions.

The talks of military authorities would be a realistic step to contribute to the cause of Asia and world peace by discussing and resolving pressing questions arising at this juncture in removing the danger of war and reducing tensions on the Korean peninsula.

The proposal of the Supreme Command of Korean People's Army is a fair and aboveboard one acceptable to anyone who desires peace on the Korean peninsula.

The editorial declares:

We have no intention to invade the South. Our people's armed forces are reliably standing guard over the security and peace of the country against policies of aggression and war. No one should be dubious of this.

The United States and the South Korean authorities should come out to the negotiating table of the military authorities and buckle down to a practical solution of problems with us, renouncing the anachronistic stand and stance of crying over non-existent "threat of southward invasion" and building up tensions behind its scene. Their approach to our proposal will be a touchstone indicating whether they want peace on the Korean peninsula or scheme a war.

We consider that the United States and the South Korean authorities should accept without delay the peace proposal of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army which fully accords with the desire of our people and the world people.

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CSO: 4100/173

18 July 1986

OLYMPIC GAMES

KIM IL-SONG STADIUM UP TO OLYMPIC STANDARDS

SK210151 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang 20 June (KCNA)--The Kim Il-song Stadium is a modern one fully equipped with sports facilities up to Olympic standards.

Situated at the foot of the Moran Hill, the beauty spot of Pyongyang, the 100,000-seat stadium reaches 46,000 square metres in total building area. It has a football ground, a 400-meter track, a jumping pit, training grounds for various events and gymnastic rooms.

The tiers of seats are roofed with a 30-metre wide cover.

Four lighting towers [word indistinct] of illuminating lamps overlook the stadium. Their total intensity of light is 2,000 luxes.

The 36 exists on the second and third landings allow very quick inflow and outflow of the spectators.

Available at the stadium are players rest rooms, referees rooms and rooms reserved for special guests, shower bath rooms, a restaurant, a shop, a first-aid centre, and telephone and telegraph rooms of highest standards. There is parking spaces as broad as a plaza in front of it and an auxiliary playground behind it.

The stadium is less than ten minutes' drive from hotels in Pyongyang. It is situated scores of metres above sea level and the average temperature in August is 24.3 degrees centigrade. The surroundings of the stadium are a huge park, with the thickly wooded Moran Hill standing on its background.

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CSO: 4100/180

OLYMPIC GAMES

FOREIGN LEADERS SUPPORT DPRK COHOSTING PROPOSAL

SK131025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Jun (KCNA)--The olympic cohosting proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has enlisted warm support from party and state leaders of many countries.

Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers, in his report to the 3rd Party Congress said Cuba would participate in the 24th Olympics on condition that the question of staging it in the North and the South of Korea was solved. He declared that Cuba would boycott the Olympiad, if a correct outlet was not offered.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, said Czechoslovakia fully supported and would continue to support the DPRK's proposal for the cohosting of the 1988 Olympic Games by the North and the South.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, stated that Bulgaria stood by the Olympic cohosting proposal of the DPRK.

Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, at the plenary meeting of the party Central Committee declared that Ethiopia would refuse to participate in the 1988 Olympic Games, if they were not cohosted by the North and the South of Korea.

Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua, declared that Nicaragua will stand away from the 24th Olympic Games if the DPRK's co-hosting proposal was not realized.

Voices fully supporting the DPRK's proposal and calling for its sure realization also came from other foreign party and state leaders including Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo; Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea; H. Desmond Hoyte, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana; Mathieu Kerekou, president of the People's Republic of Benin; Thomas Sankara, president of Burkina Faso; Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola; Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici, prime minister of the Republic of Malta; Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan; Alvaro Cunhal, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Portugal; Tomas Macgiolla, president of the Irish Workers' Party; and Gearg Degen, general secretary of the Swiss Progressive Organisations.

/9604

CSO: 4100/172

OLYMPIC GAMES

FOREIGN MEDIA SUPPORT OLYMPIC COHOSTING PROPOSAL

SK162329 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Jun (KCNA)--The managing editor of ANTA news agency of Madagascar in his press statement on 4 June stressed that the South Korean authorities must unconditionally accept the Olympic cohosting proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. If the 1988 Olympic Games were not cohosted by the North and the South of Korea, many countries would boycott them and, as a result, the Olympic movement would face an irretrievable crisis.

The Syrian paper AL-BA'TH 3 June noted that if the Olympic Games were held only in Seoul with the backing of U.S. imperialism, it would result in creating an obstacle to the solution of the question of Korean reunification.

The Malawi paper DAILY TIMES pointed out that many countries decisively reject the singlehanded hosting of the Olympics in Seoul and stressed that a fair solution to the problem of the 1988 Olympic Games was that they should be cohosted by the North and the South of Korea.

The magazine KORYO NEWS published by the French committee to support the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo on 1 June said that the basic purpose sought by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique in the Olympic Games was to create "Two Koreas."

The secretary general of the Karachi branch of the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association in his letter dated 1 June to the president of the International Olympic Committee strongly urged the IOC to accept the DPRK's Olympic cohosting proposal unanimously supported by the world people.

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CSO: 4100/172

OLYMPIC GAMES

FOREIGN FIGURES CITED ON MODERN SPORTS FACILITIES

SK171158 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1053 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Jun (KCNA)--Foreign visitors to Korea say that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has modern sports facilities to hold any international games.

Macharios Frank Chitambala, chief political advisor to the general secretary of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, said: While visiting Kim Il-song Stadium, Pyongyang indoor stadium, ice rink, etc. during my stay in Korea I was convinced that Korea has sufficient conditions to hold any international games including the Olympic Games. The 1988 Olympic Games should be cohosted by the North and the South of Korea on all accounts.

Alexandru Siperco, vice-president of the International Olympic Committee, said: My inspection of Kim Il-song Stadium situated at the foot of the beautiful Moran hill left deep impressions on me. It is a stadium of world standard both in the scale and modernization.

What impressed us most deeply is that the Korean people have built many modern gymnasiums and stadiums in a short span of time by their own technique, materials and efforts under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Even the countries where sports are said to be developed do not have such beautiful and modern sports facilities suited to the tastes of players as the indoor stadium and ice rink in Pyongyang.

The coach of a Soviet ice hockey team said: I have visited many European countries but have not seen such a modern ice rink as that in Korea. The Korean people have built an ice rink of first class by world standard in a short time without receiving aid or support from other countries.

The coach of a Soviet table-tennis team said indoor stadiums and gymnasiums in Pyongyang have all conditions to hold different games.

/9604
CSO: 4100/172

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

JUSTICE, EDUCATION MINISTERS QUESTIONED IN ASSEMBLY

SK150122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Minister of Justice Kim Song-ki said yesterday a total of 997 people are being detained for allegedly political reasons.

In testimony before the National Assembly, Kim said the number includes 165 violators of the National Security Law and 52 rioters.

The others are 260 violators of the Law Governing Arson, Destruction of Public Properties and Violence, 460 violators of the Law Governing Assembly and Demonstration and 30 others.

The minister was responding to lawmakers' questions on the fifth day of a six-day interpellation session.

Kim said 192 of the total are under interrogation, 612 on trial and 193 serving their prison terms.

By status, 611 of the 997 are students, 139 workers and 247 expelled students and ordinary citizens, the minister said.

"The issue of releasing them is a matter to be handled on an individual and gradual basis, depending on the seriousness of their crimes and signs of repentance," he said.

In accordance with this principle, most of them have already been set free, except for leftist-oriented people, masterminds of violent demonstrations and those who perpetrated arson and other serious crimes, the minister said.

Kim said the government will extend clemency to those who are now under interrogation and who promise not to commit crimes, at the conclusion of the interrogation.

The proposed leniency is designed to respect the spirit of grand compromise between rival political parties and to promote national harmony, he said.

Those who have served more than two-thirds of their prison terms in an exemplary manner and who are not expected to commit crimes again will be paroled, he said.

It is up to the judiciary whether or not to grant leniency to those who are now standing trial, he said.

However, the minister said he expects the courts will grant clemency to those who show clear signs of repentance.

Three lawmakers took the floor to question the government on social and cultural issues.

They were Reps. Kang Chang-hui and Cho Il-mun of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and Rep. Cho Sun-hyong of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party. Questioning on social and cultural issues will continue tomorrow.

In other testimony, Prime Minister No Sin-yong said the government will study the issue of granting Kim Tae-chung amnesty and restoring his civil rights "from the standpoint of national harmony."

No said the government will also study a plan to release Rev. Mun Ik-hwan from the same point of view.

Mun, leader of Mintongryon, a dissident organization, is now being detained in connection with so-called May 3 Inchon incident.

He said that though they would discuss the release of the two, legal order and legal equity must not be undermined in studying the issue.

The remarks fell short of a plan to grant Kim and Mun leniency, but it was the first time that the prime minister has said the government will study the issue from the standpoint of national harmony.

Kim is now under a suspended 20-year prison term for sedition stemming from the 1980 Kwangju incident.

In response to lawmakers' queries, the prime minister said, "The nation's present political situation is not easy to handle. But I do not think it is the worst situation or crisis since national liberation in 1945."

No rejected the opposition NKDP's demand for the reinstatement of news media dismantled or merged to existing media, by saying, "The government has no intention to do so."

"I think the merger or abolition of some news media was a necessary step to resolve the political and social confusion at that time (1980). The government will make efforts to improve and redress the step," he said.

The prime minister said the government is preparing for the implementation a national pension system during the Sixth Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan period starting next year.

The government plans to enable farming and fishing people and self-owned people to join the pension system, he said.

In other testimony, Minister of Education Son Chae-sok said that the political statement issued June 2 by 265 college professors "cannot be overlooked."

Denouncing the statement, saying it supports some radical students, Minister Son said the government is paying "deep attention" on what steps each college will take against the professors involved in the statement.

"We who believe in free democracy cannot accept their ideas," said Son.

On June 2, 265 professors of 23 colleges and universities across the country issued a statement in which they demanded a direct presidential election system and that a "progressive force" be recognized. Lawmakers concentrated their questions on campus unrest issues and the issue involving the alleged political detainees.

Rep. Kang of the DJP asserted that the realization of social justice based on the promotion of welfare is the key to solving social conflicts and other issues.

He urged the government to increase employment as part of its effort to promote welfare for the people.

Kang asked the government about the timing and contents of a minimum wage system the government is planning to introduce in the near future.

Noting 5.5 percent of the population or 2,273,000 people fail to earn their living costs, he said the government should work out measures to protect the livelihood of low wage earners.

Rep. Cho of the NKDP demanded that the government grant general amnesty to detainees to renovate the social atmosphere and create a mood for grand compromise.

At the very least, those arrested for calling for democracy should be given clemency, the opposition lawmaker said.

Cho asked the prime minister if he would be willing to recommend a direct presidential system to President Chon Tu-hwan.

He also called for the government to review the educational system including the college graduation quota and the college entrance examination.

Rep. Cho of the DJP suggested the government should overhaul the current education system of six years in primary school, three years in middle school, three years in high school and four in college or university.

Meanwhile, Minister of Culture and Information Yi Won-hong turned down the opposition's demand that the Christian Broadcasting Station be allowed to resume commercials and news reporting. Yi said, "CBS seems to be under the umbrella of the Korean National Council of Churches. However, I think it is ideal for as many churches as possible to join in financing the broadcasting network."

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

FULL NEGOTIATIONS DUE ON FORMING REVISION COMMITTEE

SK170046 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Partisan negotiations will be in full swing this week to create a special parliamentary committee for constitutional revision work.

Assistant chairmen of the House Steering Committee from the three major parties huddled yesterday to fix operation schedules of the panel to discuss the formation of the special body.

Today, the House standing committees, including the Steering Committee, will begin their activities, following a Cabinet Interpellation session.

Floor leaders of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party met yesterday afternoon, but they only found themselves wide apart in their opinions.

In the meeting at the National Assembly building, Yi Se-ki of the DJP maintained that the special constitutional committee should be formed before the release of "political prisoners," while Kim Tong-yong of the NDP insisted that it should precede the creation of the special body.

They will meet again today to try to narrow the gap in their positions. Rep. Kim Yong-chae of the minor opposition Korea National Party will also attend the gathering this afternoon.

Despite their sharp differences, the rival parties hold the identical opinion that the special House panel on the Constitution should be formed within the current extra House sitting, ending on June 24.

Therefore, the rival parties are expected to arrange a meeting between DJP chairman No Tae-u and NDP president Yi Min-u late this week to reach an accord on the release of the political detainees.

Prior to their contacts, DJP whip Yi Se-ki yesterday reported to President Chon Tu-hwan the results of his previous meetings with his opposition counterpart Kim Tong-yong.

After the visit to Chongwadae, Yi told reporters, "Today, the DJP will make a recommendation to the administration on the release of detainees, to create a good milieu for the formation of the special constitutional committee. We will ask the release of as many detainees as possible."

Yi revealed that of the total 997 "political prisoners," 192 who are under the police investigation may be freed on a gradual basis after questioning has been completed.

He went on to say that 193 who are serving their terms will be set free in phases on occasions of national holidays in consideration of their remaining terms and their conduct in jail.

Yi noted that 612 people who are on trial are out of the hands of the administration but the party will make efforts to produce good results.

A party source said that of the total figure, approximately half are expected to be freed and their release will be made gradually in case the special constitutional panel is formed.

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

MINISTRY TO INVESTIGATE PROFESSORS' STATEMENT--The Ministry of Education yesterday indicated that it will conduct a thorough probe into a statement issued by a group of 264 professors last Monday on touchy issues. Ministry sources said yesterday that appropriate measures may be taken to prevent such recurrence based on the outcome of the probe. He said no concrete disciplinary plans have been set. Presidents and deans of their schools will personally interview the professors to determine whether they were actively involved in the statement or simply signed it at the persuasion from their colleagues without even reading it. An initial investigation revealed that a majority of the professors casually signed the statement even without carefully studying its content, and some of them have already expressed their regrets over their acts. The officials said the ministry could not but take the statement seriously since it was the second such a collective action by professors this year and carried phrases bluntly denying the government and encouraging students' violent antigovernment protests. The 264 professors are from 23 colleges and universities across the country. They included four from Seoul National, one each from Korea, Yonsei and Sogang, three from Songkyongkwan and two each from Chungang and Sukmyong Women's universities. Professors from theological seminaries and some provincial universities who joined in the issuance of the statement numbered relatively large. It was learned that 18 of them were those who were once "laid off" but were later returned to their schools. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Jun 86 p 8 SK] /6662

1986 STUDENT RALLIES--The on-and-off campus demonstrations which have so far occurred in Seoul this year were tallied at 557, according to the Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau yesterday. The figure represents an increase of seven cases over the same period of last year. But the number of demonstrators fell from 174,922 to 144,748. Of the total demonstrations, police said, 510 cases were held inside campuses, drawing a total of 141,583 participants. This is a decrease of 23,999 from last year. The street rallies were also reduced to 47 cases from 68 cases. Those who took part in them dropped from 9,106 to 3,165. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Jun 86 p 8 SK] /6662

STUDENTS STAGE DEMONSTRATION--Some 200 students of four universities staged a demonstration Friday night at Chungang Market in Pongchon-dong, southern Seoul. The students chanted slogans, opposing the establishment of a special

parliamentary committee for constitutional revision. They were dispersed around 8:20 p.m. by riot police after some 20 minutes of protesting. The protesters were from nearby Seoul National University and Myongji, Konkuk and Hongik universities. Police led away five students, including Yun Chong-chol, a sophomore at Konkuk University. At Hwayang-dong, a surprise demonstration was staged by some 50 SNU students at 7:45 p.m. They demanded the direct presidential election. Their complaints included their opposition to the double executive system reportedly envisaged by the ruling party. The students insisted that the government should stop what they call the suppression of the popular movement for the nation and democracy. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Jun 86 p 8 SK] /6662

DJP MAJOR RESHUFFLE DENIED--The ruling DJP's key officers yesterday denied rumors that a major party will be reorganized soon. Rep. Yi Tae-sun, deputy secretary-general of the party told reporters yesterday that now is not the proper time for the DJP to replace key postholders. He said emphatically, "I don't think party officers will be reshuffled, even after the ongoing extra House session, in light of the pending negotiations over constitutional revision with opposition parties." Another party leader said that a major reshuffle of the DJP, as well as the government, may be considered after the ruling and opposition parties have reached an agreement on the constitutional revision issue. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Jun 86 p 8 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/171

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORTAGE ON PHONE CALL THREATS AGAINST AMERICANS

Police Seek Caller

SK160627 Seoul YONHAP in English 0620 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 16 (YONHAP)--South Korean National Police Headquarters Monday instructed Seoul metropolitan police to set up a task force to locate a man who allegedly made threatening phone calls to foreigners stationed here.

The measure followed reports that 13 foreign residents in Seoul, mostly Americans, received phone calls from an unidentified caller who told them to leave South Korea unless they want to be killed. Among those who received the threatening calls were American lawyers, soldiers and journalists.

The calls were made between May 25 and May 27, according to the police.

Police believe that the threatening calls were made by the same person, who speaks fluent English.

In addition, police have strengthened security measures around the residences of the foreigners who received the threatening calls.

Further on Threats

SK170114 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] Police have reinforced security around the homes of foreign dignitaries and organizations in connection with a series of recent threatening calls against Americans, a police spokesman said yesterday.

The National Police Headquarters (NPH) disclosed that 13 Americans, including businessmen, lawyers, military officers and journalists, have received threatening calls between last May 25 and 27.

An NPH spokesman said the threats were all made between 5 a.m. and 8 a.m. apparently by the same caller, a man believed to be in his 30s.

The caller reportedly called the homes of 13 Americans and told them, in poor English, to leave Korea with a week. Otherwise, he said he would kill them, the spokesman said.

Police did not regard the threats as serious, the spokesman said. Nonetheless, they have beefed up patrols around the homes of the Americans and other foreigners and foreign facilities in view of the recent anti-American sentiment aired by some radical activists.

It was reported earlier that an American teacher at Seoul Foreign School and a professor at Yonsei University received telephone calls around 5:50 a.m. on May 26 in which the caller said he would kill them unless they leave the country within a week.

A police investigation into the threatening calls is under way in the capital area, according to the Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau.

The bureau said investigators have found no clue to the identity of the culprit to date.

In a related development, the NEW YORK TIMES reported in a Seoul-dated story Sunday that three weeks ago, 14 Americans living in Seoul answered their telephones to hear a Korean-accented voice tell them in English to leave Korea or they would be killed.

Among them was Edwin White, Seoul bureau chief of the ASSOCIATED PRESS, who said he received a threatening call at 5:40 a.m. on May 26 at his home, the U.S. daily reported. The caller, according to White, said, "You have been selected as a target. You have one week to leave Korea or you will be killed."

White quoted the caller as saying, "We are anti-American, anti-U.S. military, anti-imperialist. We are youths."

The TIMES quoted Korean officials and opposition figures as saying that antagonism against the United States is growing in Korea, fed by a mixture of economic tensions, pride in Korea's accomplishments and a belief that the United States is too close to the present government.

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S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CULTURE MINISTER SPEAKS ON UNIFICATION AT ACRP MEETING

SK170850 Seoul YONHAP in English 0806 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 17 (YONHAP)--About 650 religious leaders from 22 countries are participating in the Third Asian Conference on Religion and Peace (ACRP), which opened here on Tuesday.

Attending the five-day conference are delegates from 15 religious sects, including Roman Catholicism, Buddhism, Hinduism and Islam

In the opening ceremony, Stephen Cardinal Kim, co-chairman of the ACRP, delivered a welcoming speech. Yi Won-hong, Korean culture and information minister, and John B. Taylor, secretary general of the World Conference on Religion and Peace, also made congratulatory speeches.

Kang Won-yong, chairman of the ACRP, said in a keynote address that religious people are those who create peace in a broad sense, despite doctrinal or political differences.

The religious should reject divisiveness, confrontation, hostility and war, and should promote liberty, harmony, balance, love and peace, Kang said.

Kang asked the representatives to cooperate in establishing peace between North and South Korea through dialogue.

In a congratulatory address, Culture-Information Minister Yi said that religion should achieve peace through positive, non-violent means in these "uncertain and insecure times."

Yi also said that in many cases, religion, which established the ideal of realizing peace, has threatened peace through its connection with ideology and by causing disharmony, confrontation and strife.

Minister Yi said that the inter-Korean dialogue has been cut off because of Pyongyang's unilateral refusal to participate in the talks, but that Seoul has not slackened its efforts on behalf of peace and unification of the Korean peninsula.

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S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

CONFERENCE ON RSA SANCTIONS--Ambassador to France Yun Ok-sop will lead a Korean delegation to an international conference on sanctions against South Africa, to be convened in Paris June 16, said the Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday. The five-day meeting, the second such world conference in five years, is to discuss punitive measures against South Africa as a way to help abolish the apartheid, said ministry officials. They said the Korean delegation will reaffirm its opposition against South Africa's apartheid and express its willingness to participate in international efforts to remove the racist system. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Jun 86 p 1 SK] /6662

YOUTH COUNCIL ON JAPANESE TEXTBOOK--Seoul, June 18 (YONHAP)--The Korean Ecumenical Youth Council said Wednesday that it would not "sit by idly watching the reappearance of Japanese imperial militarism and a renewed Japanese intention of invading Asia." In a statement, the council expressed concern over Japan's reported distortion of historical facts in high school textbooks and the Japanese Government's recent decision to deport Kim Yong-sik, a Korean student who refused to be fingerprinted under Japan's controversial alien registration law. "With its 'reidolization' of Emperor Hirohito, a war criminal of World War II, and whitewashing of wartime crimes, Japan has declared its intention to launch another invasion of all Asian peoples," the statement said. The council also expressed strong opposition to the proposed visit to Korea by Japanese Crown Prince Akihito. Plans for the visit have been upheld by the Korean and Japanese governments. The council expressed hope that Kim will not become the first foreigner expelled from Japan for disobeying the alien registration law and urged Tokyo to "immediately halt all racial discrimination against Korean residents in Japan." [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0749 GMT 18 Jun 86 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/171

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

PACKAGE SOLUTION WITH U.S. EXPECTED AT TRADE TALKS

SK270344 Seoul YONHAP in English 0319 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 17 (YONHAP)--South Korea and the United States are expected to reach a package solution to their trade friction at the fifth Korea-U.S. economic consultative meeting to be held here early next week, a government source said Tuesday.

The bilateral trade problem involves U.S. demand for Korea's market opening to more U.S. goods, the U.S. application of GSP (generalized scheme of preferences) benefits to Korean-made export items and Korea's protection of foreign intellectual property rights.

Vice Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok and Vice Trade and Industry Minister Hong Sung-shua will represent Korea at the meeting, while Allen Wallis, undersecretary of state, and Bruce Smart, undersecretary of commerce, will lead a 16-member U.S. delegation.

Since the U.S. Administration invoked article 301 of U.S. Trade Act last year, the introduction of U.S. insurance and banking firms to Korea and the protection of foreign material patents and other intellectual property rights in Korea have emerged hot trade issues between Seoul and Washington.

In addition, both countries have had to tackle the knotty trade problems arising from the growing protectionism by the U.S. Congress embodied in the form of moves toward excluding some Korean-made products from the GSP list, reducing Korea's export quotas for the U.S. market and opposing the extension of the multi-fiber arrangement which expires on July 30 this year.

Because working officials of the two countries have had many rounds of talks to solve these trade issues and shared the same views in many points, the two sides will come to a package solution to these problems in whatever form at the forthcoming Seoul meeting, the source said.

Prior to the economic consultative meeting June 23-24, officials of the two countries will meet once again in Seoul on June 19-20 to pave the way for the package solution.

High on the agenda of the working officials meeting are Korea's market opening to help redress the trade imbalance between Seoul and Washington, the U.S. application of GSP benefits to Korean products, and bilateral cooperation in the new round of multilateral trade negotiations and in [word indistinct] extension negotiations.

Pak Un-son, director of the Trade-Industry Ministry's International Trade Promotion Bureau, will represent Korea at the working officials meeting and Peter Allgeier, assistant U.S. trade representative, will head a 10-member U.S. delegation.

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S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

LAWMAKER FAST AGAINST FARM IMPORTS--A lawmaker from a farming district began a hunger strike in protest against the government policy on imports of foreign agricultural and fishery products Monday afternoon. Rep. Hwang Pyong-u of the "New Conservative Club," which is composed of 12 defectors from the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, staged the solitary protest at the conference room of the House Agriculture-Fisheries Committee he is assigned to. Upon entering the sit-in, the 55-year-old lawmaker said in a statement, "I will do anything to stop the importation of farming products because they affect the very existence of our farmers." He pledged to continue the struggle until the government makes a clearcut decision (not to import the foreign products). Rep. Kim Sik, chairman of the committee, came to the conference room early in the morning and tried unsuccessfully to stop the hunger strike. Kim told Hwang, "I share the same feeling as you as I am also a member of the Agriculture-Fisheries Committee. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Jun 86 p 4 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/171

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

TEXT OF KIM IL-SONG LECTURE ON PARTY BUILDING

SK180353 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 31 May 86

[Text of the transcript of a lecture entitled "Historical Experience in Building the WPK," by DPRK President Kim Il-song, released on 31 May on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Kim Il-song Higher Party School--read by announcer]

[Text] Last year we greeted the significant anniversary of the founding of the WPK. Today we are greeting the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Higher Party School.

During the past 40 years, our party traversed the proud road of victory and glory. Thus, it has attained great achievements that will shine forever in history. Since its founding, our party, while continuously expanding the strengthening the party ranks, has led the revolution and construction along the straight and single road of victory.

By leading the masses of the people, our party has successfully carried out the democratic and socialist revolutions, and by vigorously accelerating socialist construction, it has changed our country into an independent, self-reliant, and self-defending socialist country. Our party has gloriously defended the security of the fatherland and the revolutionary gains from the imperialists' aggression.

Through the protracted revolutionary struggle, our party has won absolute support and trust from the masses of the people and has been strengthened and developed into an invincible party that has been united firmly and that has rich experience and tested leadership capability.

Our party is a matured party that has done many things while traversing a long and difficult road and is a sanguine party overflowing with an ambitious spirit and passion.

Our revolution has reached the new, higher stage of imbuing society with the chuche idea, and our party has firmly consolidated the organizational and ideological foundation for achieving the sacred chuche cause to the end generation after generation. Our party is struggling vigorously, entertaining a great ambition and feelings of firm confidence in the justness of its cause and in victory.

The struggle to achieve the sovereignty of masses of the people can advance victoriously only under the leadership of the party. In order to imbue society with the *chuche* idea and to fulfill the demand and ideal of the masses of the people for independence, we should further consolidate the party organizationally and ideologically to comply with the advance of the revolution and with the development of society and should continuously increase the leading role of the party.

In order to strengthen and develop our party forever into a *chuche*-type revolutionary party, we should abide by and thoroughly implement the revolutionary principle of building the party in all sectors of party activities. To achieve this end, party functionaries should correctly understand the historical experience in building our party.

The Kim Il-song Higher Party School is our party's base for training cadres members--a base for bringing up party functionaries. During the past 40 years, after its founding, the Higher Party School shared its destiny with our party and attained proud successes in training party cadre members. The Higher Party School has struggled, always taking the lead in carrying out the work of establishing the party's monolithic ideological system, and it has greatly contributed to strengthening and developing our party and to achieving our revolutionary case by training many able party functionaries and by continuously retraining incumbent party functionaries. I am very satisfied with this.

Today the Higher Party School is assigned the weighty but honorable task of training and preparing a greater number of party functionaries to meet the requirements of the developing situation. The Higher Party School should correctly explain the history and experience of our party so that they can possess the capability to show endless loyalty to the party and to skillfully carry out party work. Greeting the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Higher Party School, I would like to refer to the historical experience of building our party so that I can contribute to the training and indoctrination work of the Higher Party School.

1. The Struggle of the Korean Communists To Build the Party

Our party is a party that has developed from deep historical roots. Although our party was founded in 1945, the struggle to found the party was launched a long time ago in our country. Through the protracted and grim struggle, the Korean communists have laid the firm foundation for founding a revolutionary party, and, on the basis of this foundation, they have founded our party.

Under the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Marxism-Leninism spread in our country, and when the working class positively emerged in the arena of struggle, the communist movement began to develop. However, the initial stage of the communist movement in our country had serious weakness and limitation. Instead of calling on the masses of the people to wage the revolutionary struggle by indoctrinating and rallying them by mingling with

them, those who joined the communist movement in the initial stage of this movement uttered empty words that contributed nothing to the revolution by keeping away from the masses of the people and scrambled for power--struggled to seize leadership. Without trying to firmly consolidate the party in an independent manner after being captivated by toadyism, they visited various places to obtain approval from the international party, saying that their factions are legitimate ones and true Marxist factions. As a result, the initial stage of the communist movement in our country failed to traverse the smooth road of development and suffered throes and turns and twists. The Korean Communist Party that was founded in 1925 failed to successfully function as the vanguard organization of the revolution. It failed to exist for a long time under the oppression of the Japanese imperialists.

The Korean revolution required a new-type revolutionary party, and the sacred cause of founding a new-type revolutionary party loomed before the young communists from the new generation. Our young communists from the new generation learned a serious lesson that they could not carry out the revolution by doing just as the communists who joined the initial stage of the communist movement did and chose a new revolutionary road that was entirely different from one chosen by them. The young communists firmly believed that if they wanted to carry out the revolution, they should deeply mingle with the masses of the people, should struggle by resorting to them, and should build the party and lead the revolution by themselves to meet the situation in our country so that they could naturally obtain recognition and sympathy from the peoples of other countries. They struggled, embracing feelings of such a faith. This is the new revolutionary line adopted by our young communists from the new generation and is the revolutionary policy of building the party.

In the course of independently pioneering the advance path of the revolution and of waging the struggle by creatively applying Marxism-Leninism to the situation in our country, we came to possess the *chuche* idea--a new revolutionary idea. Together with Marxism-Leninism, the *chuche* idea became the firm leading guideline for our revolution.

The Down-With-Imperialism Union, which we organized in 1926, was a vanguard organization designed to lead the *chuche* revolutionary cause to victory and was the first and true communist revolutionary organization in our country. The Down-With-Imperialism Union regarded the struggle to achieve the liberation and independence of Korea, to build socialism and communism in our country, and to win the victory of communism in the world as its program.

The formation of the Down-With-Imperialism Union was a historical declaration signaling the new start of our revolution. With the formation of the Down-With-Imperialism Union as the momentum, the revolutionary struggle of our people greeted a new era, which, bidding farewell to all sorts of timeworn ideological trends, such as toadyism and dogmatism, advanced in accordance with the principle of independence, and the Korean communist and national liberation movement came to be carried out vigorously with a correct fighting goal and strategy and tactics.

The formation of the Down-With-Imperialism Union was the starting point in building a new-type revolutionary party in our country, and our party began to take its glorious roots from the Down-With-Imperialism Union.

The Korean Communist Youth League [KCYL], which was organized by inheriting the Down-With-Imperialism Union, played an important role in the struggle to found a revolutionary party. While vigorously struggling to overcome the splittist maneuvers of factious toadyists and to achieve the unity of the revolutionary ranks, the KCYL developed advanced youths into core members in founding the party by rallying them around the organization and by training them, and by uniformly leading the broad strata of anti-Japanese organizations, it laid a firm mass foundation for founding the party.

At the historical Kalun meeting held in 1930, we set forth a chuche-type revolutionary line, and while making preparations for waging an armed struggle in accordance with this line, we struggled to organize a primary party organization and formed the first party organization with the young communists from the new generation. The first party organization formed at the Kalun meeting was the glorious origin of our party and was the prototype of party organizations that were organized subsequently and successively. With the first party organization as a mother's body, we rapidly expanded party organizations.

Having organized over a short period of time many primary party organizations in broad areas, including the area along the Tuman River, we established an organizational and leading system for this. When party organizations were organized and when the activities of these organizations were strengthened, the Korean communists came to be further united organizationally and to much more positively wage the revolutionary struggle under the leadership of party organizations.

When the anti-Japanese armed struggle was aged, the struggle to found the party was aged in a much more full-fledged manner. The anti-Japanese armed struggle was the sacred liberation war to save the country and the people, was a most positive struggle to achieve the victory of a noble communist-type idea, and was a glorious struggle to found the revolutionary party of the working class.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle opened a new, decisive phase in the struggle to found the party. In the flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, we trained the great number of the organizational core members in founding the party, firmly guaranteed the unity of the communist ranks, and laid the firm mass foundation for founding the party.

While organizing party organizations at all levels in the anti-Japanese armed ranks and in guerrilla districts and while helping continuously to increase the role of these party organizations, we extensively organized party organizations in Korean residential areas in the northern border area of our country and in the northeast region of China.

When party organizations quickly expanded and when the armed struggle was strengthened, we formed the Party Committee of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA] in order to uniformly guide party organizations at all levels and to successfully guarantee the party leadership of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. The KPRA Party Committee uniformly guided party organizations in various areas inside and outside the country as well as party organizations at all levels in the unit.

When the KPRA Party Committee assumed the role of uniform leadership, the leadership system for party organizations at all levels was established in an orderly manner, and the party leadership of the armed struggle and of the overall Korean revolution was guaranteed firmly. All party organizations were rallied organizationally and moved under the guidance of the KPRA Party Committee.

We expanded party organizations into broader areas inside and outside the country with the party committee as the central figure. In particular, we organized many primary party organizations in industrial centers and strategically important rural and fishing areas in the country and strengthened the uniform guidance for these organizations. As a result, party organizations took roots among the broad strata of the people, including workers in the important industrial sectors, and the preparatory work of founding the party was carried out in a much more brisk manner throughout the country.

Thus, during the entire period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, we steadily struggled to found the revolutionary party of the working class. Through this struggle, the intrinsic weakness of the initial stage of the communist movement in our country was overcome, and the foundation for founding a revolutionary party was laid firmly.

Through the grim anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the organizational and ideological foundation for founding the party was laid. Laying the organizational and ideological foundation for founding the party is the basic requirement for building a revolutionary party. The work of building the party of the working class begins with the struggle to lay the organizational and ideological foundation for founding the party. Without laying this organizational and ideological foundation, we cannot found a revolutionary party. Even though we may found a party, such a party cannot successfully assume the role as the staff headquarters of the revolution and avoid the fate of downfall before an antirevolutionary offensive. This is shown by the historical lesson of the initial stage of the communist movement in our country and by the experience of the international communist movement.

What is important in laying the organizational and ideological foundation for founding the party is to firmly form the organizational core members of the party by forming party organizations, by thoroughly establishing the system of organizing and leading the party, and by developing core communists. Just as I mentioned previously, during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, we formed party organizations at all levels, including primary party organizations, and established the system for uniformly

organizing and leading these organizations. We set forth the policy of founding the party not through the method of proclaiming the party center [Central Committee] but through the methods of first organizing primary party organizations after making full preparations and of expanding and strengthening these organizations. We then struggled to implement this policy. Of course, we can build the party through the methods of proclaiming the party center by rallying core communists and of gradually forming lower party organizations. However, we could not traverse such a road in our country. The majority of those who posed as communists in our country at that time were factious toadyists who were engaged in factious struggles and in uttering empty words, looking at others. We could not found a revolutionary party by resorting to them.

In order to found a revolutionary party, we had to organize primary party organizations deeply taking roots among the broad strata of the masses of the people, including workers and peasants, and to bring up fresh communists from the new generation, who were not contaminated by factionalism and toadyism, through party organizational life and through the revolutionary struggle, and to guarantee the ideological and spiritual unity of the communist ranks. To achieve this end, we first organized primarily party organizations and gradually helped form upper party organizations to fit the situation in relevant units and areas and made all party organizations move under the uniform guidance of the KPRA Party Committee.

During the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, we brought up many core communists. Core communists are those who possess a firm revolutionary world outlook, who do not waver under any difficult and adverse circumstances, and who successfully and independently accomplish assigned revolutionary tasks. Only by possessing core communists can we organize the party's organizational core members, achieve the ideological and spiritual unity of the communist ranks, and consolidate the mass foundation for founding the party.

The quickest revolutionary way to develop core communists was to receive men into the anti-Japanese armed ranks and to train them in the practice of the grim revolutionary struggle. The anti-Japanese armed ranks was a school for revolutionary training--the school for developing people into core communists and resolute revolutionaries.

By accepting excellent sons and daughters of the workers and peasants into the anti-Japanese armed ranks, we reared them as the indomitable revolutionary fighters possessing a communistic [kongsanjuijok] revolutionary spirit as well as the communistic core elements, who are prepared politically and militarily by being endlessly chastened in the bloody struggle against the enemy.

Revolutionary organizational life is a mighty means of educating and chastening people. We accepted into the party organizations workers, peasants, and progressive intellectuals who had a high degree of class awareness and who had been tested in the course of struggle and had them educated and chastened without interruption through organizational life.

In this way, the party organizations trained a great number of people as excellent communist core members, possessing a strong organizational and disciplined spirit, as well as the party's organizational backbone.

In training the communist core elements, mass anti-Japanese organizations also played an important role.

We organized various forms of mass anti-Japanese organizations in areas where guerrillas were active and in broad areas at home and abroad and united with them a broad range of anti-Japanese masses, including workers and peasants, training them in a revolutionary manner amid practical struggles against the Japanese imperialists. In this course, we prepared a great number of people as ardent communists.

A great number of core communists we brought up in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle became the strong backbone force for the founding of our party.

What is also important in laying the organizational and ideological foundations for party founding is to firmly ensure a purity of the communist ranks and their ideological and volitional unity. Only when the purity of the communist ranks and their ideological and volitional unity are guaranteed can a revolutionary party be founded and the might of the party be strengthened.

The ideological and volitional unity and cohesion of the communist ranks is the fundamental condition for the founding of the party and for the strengthening and development of the party as well as an inexhaustible source of party strength.

We tirelessly struggled to guarantee the purity of the communist ranks and to strengthen their ideological and volitional unity during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

We fully laid bare the crimes committed by the factionalist elements who destroyed the initial communist movement of our country, led the communists to wage a fervent struggle against the factionalists, and saw to it that even the slightest factionalist elements could not infiltrate into the revolutionary ranks by establishing a rock-firm discipline within the organization.

By arming the communists and members of the revolutionary organizations firmly with the chuche-oriented lines, tactics, and strategies of the Korean revolution, we also guaranteed an ideological uniformity and unity of action for the communist ranks.

What is important in laying the organizational and ideological foundations for the founding of the party is to build a solid mass foundation. Building a solid mass foundation is an important guarantee for founding a mighty party with its roots striking deeply among the broad masses of all walks of life.

Only a party enjoying a solid mass foundation can become an indomitable and invincible party. In order to build a mass foundation for the founding of the party, it is imperative to raise consciousness among the masses and to make them organization-oriented. The masses, though they are the masters of the revolution, cannot properly play their role as masters or become the credible political foundation of the party unless their consciousness has been raised and they are made to be organization-oriented.

During the entire period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, we positively struggled to raise consciousness in the masses and make them organization-oriented.

During the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, we sent a large number of political operatives to various parts of the country and had them conduct mass political work broadly. The political operatives tirelessly educated the people and made them revolutionalized by going deep among them and organizationally united the broad masses by organizing mass organizations.

We vigorously organized and mobilized the people of all walks of life, including workers and peasants, in the revolutionary struggle and chastened them in the course of struggles.

In the course of practical struggles the broad masses of all walks of life were awakened to their class and grew as powerful political forces.

The struggle to build a mass foundation for the founding of the party was waged in close association with the united anti-Japanese national front movement.

The Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland [ARF] was founded on 5 May 1936. This was a historic event of epochal significance in strengthening the mass foundation of the party.

With the founding of the ARF, it became possible to closely unite the broad masses of all walks of life under the banner of national liberation.

The ARF's organizational network rapidly expanded. The ARF's substructure were broadly organized not only in the areas along the Amnok and Tuman rivers, but also in remote areas inside the country. The ARF's substructures were organized under various names in conformity with the concrete conditions of each district.

As a result of the expansion of the ARF's organizational network into broad areas at home and abroad, the broad masses of all walks of life were united firmly around them. Even religious personages energetically rose up in the anti-Japanese struggle by uniting firmly around the ARF organizations.

As a result, a new turn was achieved in realizing party leadership over the masses of all walks of life and the mass foundation for the founding of the party was consolidated still further.

With the firm organizational and ideological foundations for the founding of the party built in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, full preparations were made to found a revolutionary party of the working class any time a favorable situation was created in our country.

The brilliant revolutionary traditions of our party were established in the course of the hard fought anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The ideological system of chuche was established, and immortal revolutionary feats and experiences of struggle were achieved, and the revolutionary method of work and popular style of work were created in the course of the bloody struggle of the anti-Japanese revolution.

Abundantly contained in the anti-Japanese revolutionary traditions are the endlessly valuable ideological and spiritual treasures, the noble revolutionary feats, and experiences.

The revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese struggle served as powerful assets for founding our party and developing and strengthening it and as stout historical roots of our party and revolution after the national liberation.

Following the national liberation, we wasted no time in tackling the work of founding the party on the basis of the organizational and ideological foundations for the founding of the party and the brilliant traditions provided during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The situation that prevailed in our country following national liberation was very complicated. Because of the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists in particular, quite disparate situations were created in the North and South of our country.

All the people in the northern half who were made the masters of the country rose up as one in the building of a new fatherland cherishing a joy of having been liberated. The state of affairs in the southern half, however, was not so.

The southern half was put under U.S. military administration, the revolutionary advance of the communists and the patriotic people was harshly suppressed, and the people's committees that had been formed thanks to the creative activities of the people were forcibly dismantled.

Under such circumstances, it was difficult to found forthwith a united party holding in line all the communists from the North and South. Nevertheless, we could not sit calmly, idling the time away, waiting for the conditions for the founding of a united party to mature.

The disparate situations that prevailed in the North and South of the country required that the North and South develop the revolution and proceed with the work of founding the party in conformity with the characteristics of the regions concerned.

We wasted no time in founding the party in the northern half where a favorable situation has been created. Only when we were able to found a party quickly in the northern half could we uniformly guide the Communist Party organizations that had been organized and were active in various parts of the country, achieve the organizational and ideological unity in the communist ranks, and turn the northern half into a strong base of the Korean revolution by rallying the broad masses around the party and by making a good job of the work of national founding.

We helped found the party with the communists who had been hardened and brought up in the protracted anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle as core members and by encompassing the communists who had carried out their activities in various areas in the country. At that time, there were some opinions calling for founding the party only with the communists who had joined the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. Although we could found the party only with the communists who had been brought up in the course of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, we did not do so. If we had organized the party only with these communists, other people would have tried to organize the party. If they had done so, the communist movement in our country would have been divided. Because of this, we decided to found the party by encompassing all communists. Of course, some communists who dispersedly carried out their activities in various areas might not have been trained in an organizational manner. However, under circumstances in which there were reliable core units that had been hardened and tested in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, we could receive them into the party and rally them in an organizational manner.

By sending the core communists who had been brought up during the period of the anti-Japanese revolution to various areas, we maintained and expanded party organizations in local areas and helped rally communists who had carried out their activities dispersedly. Thus, we accelerated the preparatory work of founding the party. Finally, we founded the Central Organizational Committee of the North Korean Communist Party--a powerful central party guidance body--on 10 October 1945 and proclaimed the founding of our party to the world.

The founding of our party was the emergence of a *chuche*-type revolutionary party for the first time in history and was the brilliant fruition of the protracted struggle of the Korean communists to found the revolutionary party of the working class. With the founding of our party as the momentum, the Korean revolution came to possess its powerful and militant staff headquarters, and our people came to victoriously advance the revolution and construction under the leadership of the party.

2. The WPK Is a Revolutionary Party of the *Chuche* Type

The WPK is a *chuche*-type party of Marxism-Leninism--the new-type party of the working class. If we characterize the WPK in a word, we can say that it is a revolutionary party of the *chuche* type. The WPK is a party that is guided by the *chuche* idea and is a party struggling to achieve the *chuche* cause. A

party is a people's political organization--a body united on the basis of a common idea and ideal. A party represents a certain class, a social group, or the common demand of society, and it struggles to fulfill this demand.

The nature and mission of a party are determined by the class basis [kyegupjok kicho] of society to which it belongs and by the guiding idea of this society.

The WPK is the revolutionary party of the working class and is the popular party of the working people. With the vanguard fighters of the working class as core members, our party extensively encompasses in its ranks the excellent and advanced elements of peasants and working intellectuals as well as the working class, and firmly assuming the revolutionary stand of the working class, it has carried out all its activities to meet the demand and interests of the working class and of the broad strata of the working people. The emblem of our party clearly symbolizes the revolutionary and popular nature of our party.

The guiding idea of the WPK is the chuche idea. The chuche idea is the revolutionary idea of the working class, reflecting the aspiration and demand of the masses of the people for independence, and is the most correct leading guideline for our revolution and construction. The chuche idea is a revolutionary world outlook with primary emphasis placed on man and is a revolutionary theory designed to achieve independence for the masses of the people.

Through the practice of the revolution in our country, the justness of the chuche idea has been clearly verified. Through the protracted revolutionary struggle, this idea has invariably become the guiding idea of our party.

Our party carries out the work of building the party and all party activities by regarding the chuche idea as a leading guideline and on the basis of the chuche idea. The chuche idea is the starting point of the work of building our party and of its activities.

Proceeding from the chuche idea, our party regards man as a basis in the work of building the party and in its activities, makes everything serve to increase the position and role of the masses of the people, and firmly assumes an independent and creative stand.

The chuche idea is the basis of the work of consolidating our party's organizational and ideological foundation. Our party firmly guarantees the unity of the party by firmly organizing the party organizationally on the basis of the chuche idea and by ideologically dyeing the entire party.

The chuche idea is the leading guideline for our party in leading the revolution and construction. With the chuche idea as a guideline, our party formulates the line, strategy, and tactics for the revolution and construction and implements party lines and by organizing and mobilizing the creative capacity of the masses of the people.

Our party has advanced by always upholding the banner of the chuche idea. Our party has been founded, strengthened, and developed through the struggle to materialize the chuche idea, and by materializing the chuche idea, it has victoriously led the revolution and construction.

The basic mission of the WPK is to struggle to achieve the victory of the chuche cause. The chuche cause is the cause of the masses of the people, which has been pioneered and developed under the banner of the chuche idea, and is a sacred cause designed to achieve the sovereignty of the masses of the people through the materialization of the chuche idea.

While proclaiming the founding of the party, we regarded effecting democratic reforms in society through the materialization of the chuche idea and the work of building a wealthy, powerful, and independent state in our country as the program of the party. This was a fighting program that we had regarded as a goal during the period of the anti-Japanese revolution.

Our party vigorously organized and mobilized the entire party and all the people of the struggle to implement the party program. As a result, the first program of our party was implemented brilliantly in the northern half of the Republic. However, this program was not implemented on a pan-national scale.

The revolutionary mission looming before our party today in achieving the chuche cause is to achieve the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification. Regarding achieving the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic as the mission of the party at present, our party has struggled to perform this mission.

Realizing a classless society by achieving the complete victory of socialism is the most important revolutionary task in completing the cause of building communism following the establishment of the socialist system. The material and technical foundation of socialism will be laid firmly when the maneuvers of the hostile class and corrosion by timeworn ideologies end as a result of the complete victory of socialism and when differences between cities and rural areas and class differences between the working class and peasants are eliminated. When workers are freed from difficult and arduous labor, a decisive change will be brought about in the work of achieving the cause of building communism.

Achieving the complete victory of socialism is the matured requirement for developing our revolution today. Our party has laid the firm foundation for achieving the complete victory of socialism in all sectors of social life, including the political, economic, ideological, and cultural sectors, by vigorously forging ahead with socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic after completing the task of liberating the people and the class.

In order to achieve the complete victory of socialism, we should accelerate the work of making society revolutionized, working class, and intellectual; firmly lay the material and technical foundations for socialism, and much more firmly consolidate and develop the socialist system.

On the basis of the successes already attained in socialist construction, our party has successfully performed the strategic task of achieving the complete victory of socialism.

Achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland is the most urgent fighting task assigned to our party. Only when the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland is achieved can national sovereignty be realized nationwide, the social and political independence of the South Korean people be realized, and the unified development of the country and the nation be guaranteed.

To achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, we must struggle to further strengthen the revolutionary forces in the northern half of the Republic, to powerfully support the just and patriotic struggle of the South Korean people, and to create an international environment favorable to our revolution.

Our party makes all efforts to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland at an early date and achieve the unified development of the country and the nation.

The ultimate revolutionary task of our party in realizing the chuche cause is to build a communist society by imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea. A communist society is an ideal society of mankind in which the legacies of the old society are ultimately eradicated and the independence of the popular masses is completely materialized. Only through the struggle to remodel the whole society on the chuche idea can a communist society, the ideal of mankind, be successfully built. Only when all members of society are turned into chuche-type communist men by imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea and society and nature are thoroughly reformed as demanded by the chuche idea can the ideological and material fortresses of communism be captured and a communist society in which the independence of the popular masses is completely realized be built.

Our party set forth building a communist society by imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea as its supreme program and has vigorously pushed ahead with the work of remodeling man, society, and nature as demanded by the chuche idea.

Along with carrying out the revolution of our country well, our party struggles to attain the victory of the world revolution. The world revolution is a struggle to eradicate imperialism and colonialism worldwide, realize national and class liberation, and build communism. World revolution is the common international cause of the communist and workers' parties and the world's revolutionary peoples. Struggling for the victory of the world revolution is an international duty of the working class and popular masses of each country.

An important question rising in attaining the victory of the world revolution is powerfully pushing ahead with the international communist movement. The international communist movement is a sacred cause to achieve the victory of socialism and communism worldwide and consummate the task of the liberation of mankind. Only when communism wins victory worldwide will the revolutionary cause for independence of the working class and the popular masses be ultimately consummated.

To achieve the victory of the world revolution, the working classes and peoples of many countries in the world should strengthen international unity and cooperation and vigorously stage a joint struggle against imperialism.

Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the anti-imperialist banner of independence, our party will firmly unite with the fraternal communist and workers' parties and other progressive political parties in the world and continue to powerfully wage the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and all types of aggression and subjugation and for the independence of the people.

Our party's cause for the independence of the popular masses can be realized only through continuous struggle. Our party will fulfill its honorable mission to the end on the road of the sacred struggle for the independence of the popular masses.

The party of the working class is basically different from other parties in light of its social and historical positions. Because of this, the party of the working class should be built on the basis of a unique principle that complies with the nature and characteristics of the party. Only in this way can the party assume its leading role and perform its historic mission.

By always firmly grasping work with men, the party of the working class should build the party and carry out party activities toward smoothly achieving the political leadership of society. Realizing the political leadership of society by basically grasping work with men is the basic principle of building the party of the working class. First, regarding the basis of party work as work with men, our party has helped resolve all questions in party activities by carrying out work with men. Work with men is the work of helping men willingly rise in the revolutionary struggle and construction work, by indoctrinating men in a revolutionary manner and by rallying them in an organizational manner.

Basically grasping work with men in party activities is the requirement of the *chuche* idea. On the basis of the philosophical principle that men are the masters of everything and that they determine everything, the *chuche* idea demands that everything be considered with men as the central figures and that everything serve men. Proceeding from this demand, men should be placed at the central point, and every question should be resolved through work with men.

Work with men is the basic way for the party of the working class to realize its politics. Politics of the party of the working class are politics that collectively represent the will of the masses of people, and the basic requirement of these politics is to help the masses of the people willingly rise in the revolutionary struggle and construction work, by indoctrinating and rallying men to meet the independent rights and interest of the masses of the people.

The party is not a power organ that rules people but is one that politically indoctrinates and organizes the people. The target of party work is men, and the mission of the party is to help party members and workers willingly and zealously join the revolutionary struggle by indoctrinating and rallying them. Accordingly, work with men is the basic content of party work and is the unique way of party activities, and party work and activities should be carried out thoroughly on the basis of work with men.

The party is the leading political organization in society. Under the leadership of the party, the political activities of the working class and the working people are carried out, and revolution and construction advances. Uniformly grasping and leading the political activities of the masses of the people constitutes the unique position and role assumed by the party of the working class in society.

Only when the party firmly guarantees the political leadership of society can it become the true representative of the independent rights and interest of the masses of the people and a true leading political organization that leads the revolution and construction to meet the demand of the masses of the people for independence.

During the past period, our party truly protected the independent rights and interest of our people by firmly guaranteeing the political leadership of society by basically grasping work with men through the [words indistinct] of the principle of building a revolutionary party, and victoriously advanced the revolution and construction.

We should firmly abide by a revolutionary principle in [word indistinct] the party so that we can strengthen and develop the party into an organizationally and ideologically solid, powerful, and invincible party and into a revolutionary party that leads the cause of the masses of the people for independence to victory.

The basic principle firmly abided by our party in building the party is firstly to establish a monolithic ideological system within the party, secondly to make the party be harmoniously blended with the masses of the people, and thirdly to guarantee inheritance in building the party.

The revolutionary party of the working class should establish a monolithic ideological system within the party. Establishing a monolithic ideological system in building the party implies dyeing the entire party with a revolutionary idea and guaranteeing the monolithic nature of leadership on the

basis of this. The party of the working class should be organized and led on the basis of a single idea. The party of the working class should be united by a single center and should carry out all its activities under sole leadership. In other words, a monolithic ideological system should be established thoroughly within the party. Only when the party firmly establishes a monolithic ideological system within the party can it protect its revolutionary nature, achieve the organizational and ideological unity of its ranks, and smoothly perform the function and role as the staff headquarters of the revolution.

A single idea alone should exist within the party of the working class, and the entire party should be dyed with a single idea. The party that has failed to guarantee the monolithic nature of its idea cannot protect its revolutionary nature, and the entire party cannot become an organization of a complete whole, with which the entire party moves unanimously. The party that has failed to guarantee the congruity of ideologies and actions cannot be termed a party.

The unity of the party ranks is the lifeline of the party of the working class and the source of the invincible strength of this party. Only when the party achieves its unity on the basis of a single idea can it develop its unity into a powerful one that is most solid and that can overcome any storms whatsoever.

In order to firmly achieve the ideological, spiritual, and revolutionary unity of the party, we should dye the entire party with a single revolutionary idea by firmly arming all party members with the leading idea of the party.

Only on the basis of ideological dyeing can the party firmly achieve the monolithic nature of leadership. Only by guaranteeing the monolithic nature of leadership can the party smoothly assume a function and role as a leading political organization. By achieving ideological dyeing on the basis of the leading idea of the party, the party of the working class should help all party members think and act only in accordance with the party's idea and intent and should help the entire party move unanimously under the monolithic leadership of the party Central Committee.

The principle of establishing a monolithic ideological system in the party is the principle of building the party--the principle that reflects a centralized democratic ruling system. This principle demands that a centralized democratic system be thoroughly implemented in carrying out party activities.

Party lines and policies are the party's organizational intent collectively reflecting the aspirations and demands of party members. Only by positively promoting democracy in the party can we make party lines and policies correctly reflect the intent of the masses of people and possessed by the masses of the people. Only by making all party members and organizations unconditionally accept and thoroughly implement party lines and policies and only by establishing the centralized discipline of making party members become submissive to party organizations--the lower party organizations to upper party organizations; and the entire party to the party Central Committee--can we firmly establish a monolithic leadership system in the entire party.

The party of the working class should be harmoniously blended with the masses of the people. By deeply taking root among the masses of the people and by firmly rallying the broad strata of the masses of the people around the party, the party of the working class should make the party and the masses of the people become harmoniously blended with each other so that they can breathe and move and share their destinies with each other. Becoming harmoniously blended with the masses of the people is the intrinsic requirement of the party of the working class, which struggles for the masses of the people and carries out its activities by resorting to them.

When the working class party is united with the popular masses, it can become an invincible party that can win every battle. A party that does not have its roots among the popular masses and that cannot win their support is like a castle in the air and cannot maintain its existence. Only a party that has its deep roots among the popular masses and that wins the absolute support and trust of the people can it possess the invincible might and can it be strengthened and developed endlessly.

Only when the working class party is united with the popular masses, can it make the popular masses the great creator of history by providing a correct guidance for them. The party's might and the greatness of the popular masses lie in the unity between the party and the popular masses. Only with the help of the leadership of the party, can the popular masses, a core element in the society and history and one who is in charge of the revolution, become the true masters of their own destiny and the powerful force behind the revolution.

By leading the popular masses in a revolutionary manner, after being united with them, the working class party can raise their consciousness and organize them, thus making them actively wage a revolutionary struggle and carry out construction work with a high, fervent revolutionary will and creativity. If a party is to be united with the popular masses, it must be built as a popular party of the working popular masses and must thoroughly protect the interest of the popular masses and sincerely serve them in carrying out its activities.

The working class party must guarantee a hereditary nature in the construction of the party. To guarantee a hereditary nature in the construction of the party means to purely succeed the bloodlines of the party in the whole process of the construction of the party and to consistently maintain in the important principles concerning the construction of the party in the entire process of the construction of the party. Guaranteeing the hereditary nature in the construction of the party is a just demand of the communist movement and the development of the party.

The communist movement and the cause of building the party is a long-range work that is continuously carried out generation after generation. Under circumstances in which the revolutionary cause of the working class is carried out on a long-range basis through many generations and in which a shift in generation is taking place endlessly in the process of the development of

the communist movement, the cause of building the party must be continuously carried out generation after generation. Succeeding the unitary nature of the party's ideologies and its leadership is fundamental in succeeding the cause of building the party generation after generation. If the unitary nature of the party's ideologies and its leadership is not succeeded in the construction of the party, when revolutionary generations change hands, the party's revolutionary traits and its achievements in struggle cannot be maintained; the party's role in leadership cannot be guaranteed; and in the long run, the party cannot carry out the popular masses' cause of independence to the end. The unitary nature of the party's ideologies and its leadership must be inherited and guaranteed in the entire process of the development of the party and the society.

Maintaining, inheriting, and developing the party's revolutionary tradition is very important in inheriting the cause of building the party generation after generation. The revolutionary tradition is a valuable revolutionary cause and its cause of building the party, and is a thread of life that connects the lines of the party and the revolution. The ideologies, theories, and methods of the party's leadership are wholly embodied in the revolutionary tradition, and the valuable revolutionary achievements and experiences that had been attained throughout the historical revolutionary struggle are also accumulated in the revolutionary tradition.

The working class' revolutionary cause and its cause of building the party can be successfully completed only in the process of maintaining, and inheriting and developing the revolutionary tradition. If the revolutionary tradition cannot be maintained and inherited, the threat of life of the party and the revolution cannot be maintained and the ultimate victory of the revolution cannot be attained.

The working class party must put forth inheriting and developing the revolutionary tradition as an important task in the construction of the party and must wholly inherit all contents of the revolutionary tradition, which has been attained, developed, and enriched for a long-term period of the revolutionary struggle since the beginning of the revolution. Our party could open a new road for the construction of the party and could be strengthened and developed into a chuche-type revolutionary party by firmly adhering to the principles on the construction of a revolutionary party and thoroughly embodying them in the construction of the party and in the activities of the party. The historical experience attained in the construction of our party is a valuable experience which has been attained in the process of strengthening and developing our party into a new-type working class party and into a chuche-type revolutionary party.

3. Organizational and Ideological Consolidation of the Party Ranks

Consolidating the party ranks organizationally and ideologically is the main content of the construction of the party and a central aspect of its tasks. The construction of the party is, in a word, the work of founding the party and incessantly strengthening the party ranks organizationally and

ideologically. Only when the party ranks are constantly enhanced organizationally and ideologically can the party smoothly perform its leadership role and fulfill its historic mission. Therefore, the first priority in party work should be given to consolidating the party ranks organizationally and ideologically.

We have vigorously conducted the work of consolidating the party ranks organizationally and ideologically, always adhering to it as a central task of the party work, and have gained a precious experience and lesson in this course.

The most important thing in consolidating the party ranks organizationally and ideologically is to establish the monolithic ideological system throughout the entire party. Establishing the monolithic ideological system in the party is a decisive guarantee for consolidating the party ranks organizationally and ideologically. Only when the monolithic ideological system is thoroughly established in the party can the party ranks be firmly consolidated, unity and cohesion in their ideological will be solidly realized, and a strong organizational discipline and an orderly organizational system be established throughout the entire party.

From the first days of its founding, our party set forth establishing the monolithic ideological system as a basic line in the construction of the party and has steadily struggled to this end.

The main struggle to establish the monolithic ideological system in our party is a struggle to establish *chuche*.

The entire party should be imbued with one idea to establish the monolithic ideological system in it. To this end, all types of evil ideas running counter to the monolithic idea of the party should be, above all, thoroughly overcome.

Establishing *chuche* was a struggle to embody the *chuche* idea in all fields of the revolution and construction and, at the same time, a struggle to overcome all kinds of evil ideas, including flunkeyism and dogmatism, and imbue the entire party with our party's revolutionary idea--the *chuche* idea.

Because of the peculiarities of the historical development of our country and the complicated circumstances facing our country, the tendencies of flunkeyism and dogmatism once manifested themselves to no small measure in our party.

Flunkeyism is a slavish subjugatory idea of serving big countries and the national nihilism of despising one's own nation. When one is tainted with flunkeyism, one unconditionally worships and follows others and uphold others' things, disregarding one's own things for no reason. Flunkeyists are, without exception, dogmatists.

As shown by historical experiences, if a person follows flunkeyism, he becomes a fool; if a nation does so, the country is ruined; if a party does so, revolution and construction are ruined. Herein lies the fatal harm of flunkeyism.

In the past, flunkeyism had an immeasurably harmful influence on the development of our nation and on the communist movement of our country. Looking back upon the history of our country, it was because of flunkeyism that the country was ruined and the communist movement failed in the initial period. Even after the country was liberated, flunkeyism hindered the revolutionary struggle and construction work and laid great obstacles in the way of building our party. Those tainted with flunkeyism and dogmatism tried to mechanically use others' things as a model, not relying on the lines and policies of our party, and to depend on others, not believing in our own strength.

The harm of flunkeyism was more seriously manifested during the war period, and became something that could no longer be tolerated as the socialist revolution and construction was pushed ahead in a full-dress manner during the postwar period. Without uprooting flunkeyism, the entire party could not be imbued with the revolutionary idea of our party and the party's leadership over the revolutionary struggle and construction work could not be smoothly realized.

Since the first days of leading the revolution and construction, our party has steadily struggled to oppose flunkeyism and establish *chuche*. During the postwar period in particular, it put forward a resolute policy of establishing *chuche* and struggled determinedly to implement it.

Our party did not overlook even the slight expression of flunkeyism and dogmatism, but timely staged an ideological struggle to overcome it. Our party has strengthened ideological work so that all cadres and party members might deeply study the specific conditions of our country and work in reliance upon our party's lines and policies, and has struggled to establish among functionaries the traits of solving all problems from an independent and creative stand.

With regard to introducing the experience of other countries, our party has seen to it that things are not mechanically used as models, but are introduced in conformity with the specific conditions of our country.

Through the struggle to establish *chuche*, a great turn took place in setting up the monolithic ideological system of the party. Our party's revolutionary idea, the *chuche* idea, has filled the entire party, and all cadres and party members think and act as demanded by the *chuche* idea. Today the phenomenon of looking up to or yielding to others cannot be found in our party.

The main struggle of our party to establish the monolithic ideological system was also a struggle against all hues of sectarian elements, including factionalism. Along with realizing the imbuing of the entire party ideologically, organizational unity should be achieved to establish the party's

monolithic ideological system. Only through struggle against all kinds of sectarian elements, including factionalism, can the unity and cohesion of the party ranks be successfully realized.

Factionalism is an antiparty and antirevolutionary element which undermines the unity and cohesion of the party and destroys the revolutionary movement and has its ideological origin in bourgeois ideas--individual heroism and the idea of seeking fame and a career in particular. For this reason, factionalists resort to all means and methods in displaying fame and realizing their wild ambition for a career.

If a factionalist element is tolerated even a little, the unity and cohesion of the party ranks cannot be achieved and, later, even the existence of the party cannot be maintained.

The reason why our party could not but strongly wage its antifactionalist struggle from the beginning is connected with the fact that it greeted the liberation of the country without overcoming factionalism that emerged in the communist movement in the initial period. There was no unified party of the working class in our country until the fatherland was liberated after the party, organized in 1925, was dissolved due to the factional strife of factionalists and the Japanese imperialists' suppression.

For this reason it was impossible to check systematically the communists who were engaging in activities in a dispersed manner at home and abroad, nor was it possible to wage a struggle against factional elements in an organized and vigorous manner. Therefore, factionalism continued to remain, and the factional elements' maneuvers continued in various forms.

Our party was confronted with the historical task, after liberation from the Japanese, of overcoming factionalism, which has caused enormous harmful and poisonous effects on the communist movement of our country. With a view to forming a unity with as many people as possible, our party maintained a policy of generously accommodating, indoctrinating, and remaking even those who participated in factional strife in the past or who were affected by it, if they regretted their mistake and did not engage in acts of factionalism.

However, despite the party's consistent indoctrination and repeated advice, the factional elements did not abandon their bad habits of the past but continued acts of factionalism, gravely hampering the party's unity and cohesion. The factional elements in particular openly challenged the party whenever our revolution was confronted with trials and difficulties.

In order to realize their malicious ambition, the factional elements followed the counter-revolutionary road in collusion with the enemy during the stern period of the fatherland liberation war, and even engaged in a plot to overthrow the party and the government during the difficult period of postwar rehabilitation and construction.

Seeing through in time the wicked maneuvers of the antiparty and counter-revolutionary factional elements, our party exposed and crushed them, mobilizing the party organizations and party members, and liquidated them in an organized manner. While liquidating the factional elements in an organized manner, we conducted a vigorous ideological struggle on a pan-party basis to root out the vicious ideological effect of factionalism. Our party adhered to the principle of rigorously discriminating between the leading activist elements and the passive elements in the antifactionalist struggle and of dealing with them on an individual-by-individual and case-by-case basis according to their degree of crime. We handed down thorough and stern punishment to the leading activist elements and accommodated and indoctrinated the passive elements.

In opposing factionalism and strengthening the party's unity and cohesion, the plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee held during the fatherland liberation war, the plenary meeting held in August 1956 during the postwar period, the party delegates' meeting held in March 1958 were meetings of historical significance.

By holding the plenary meeting of the fifth party Central Committee, we laid bare and purged the antiparty and counter-revolutionary spy ring, and by holding the August plenary meeting and the party delegates' meeting, we liquidated the last remnants of factionalism. By so doing, we overcame factionalism that existed historically, further strengthened the organizational unity of the party ranks, and firmly realized the unity of the Korean communist movement.

After liquidating factionalism, our party waged a vigorous struggle against the antiparty revisionist elements and boosted our party's unity and cohesion onto a new plane. Today, our party's unity and cohesion have reached a very high level. The entire party membership is firmly rallied around the party Central Committee, and is firmly united based on the *chuche* idea. No power can demolish our party's unity and cohesion formed on the basis of the *chuche* idea.

Our antifactionalist struggle was a very complicated and arduous one. To be frank with you, the antifactionalist struggle carried out by our party was a struggle against the enemies within and without, and it was as difficult a struggle as the fatherland liberation war against the U.S. imperialists.

The main reason why we could successfully carry out the complicated antifactionalist struggle was that our party possessed a strong core. Because our party had strong core consisting of outstanding communists trained in the long and arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, our party was able to successfully defeat the factional elements' maneuvers. The fact that we enhanced the political consciousness of the party members and workers and intensified criticism and self-criticism in the party, especially criticism from below, was a major factor which enabled us to lay bare and purge in a timely manner the factional elements who were maneuvering to split our party ranks.

Through the long struggle to establish the monolithic ideological system, our party has become a strong party in which the entire party membership is imbued with the chuche idea and which is in firm unity and cohesion in terms of ideology and will on the basis of it. It has become a revolutionary party in which the entire party organization and party members function consistently under the monolithic leadership of the party center.

Even though we have attained great success in the work of establishing the party's monolithic ideological system, we should not be self-conceited over this. We should never forget the fact that the antiparty and counter-revolutionary elements who were hiding within the party attacked the party when the situation within and without was complicated and when our revolution was undergoing trials.

We are still on the road of revolution. We may encounter unexpected difficulties and trials as our revolution advances. How can we definitely say that apostates will not turn up within our party in the future when our revolution experiences trials? Moreover, under the condition in which there are still remains of the old ideology within us and in which the imperialists' ideological and cultural infiltration from outside is continuing, there is no guarantee that there will not be a revival of various kinds of foreign ideological trends, including flunkeyism, dogmatism, and factionalism.

Originally, the work of establishing the monolithic ideological system in the party is a permanent work that must be endlessly carried out as long as the working class party exists. In view of the legitimate demand of the construction of the party and in view of the practical experience attained in the construction of our party, continuously deepening and developing the work of establishing the monolithic ideological system in the party is very important. We must further strengthen the work of establishing the monolithic ideological system in the party in conformity with the deepening and development of the revolution and must continue this work generation after generation.

A basic core in establishing the monolithic ideological system in the party is to have the staff members and party members regard loyalty to the party as firm faith. When all staff members and party members regard loyalty to the party as a firm faith, they can wage an arduous struggle against foreign ideological tendencies that are contrary to the monolithic ideological system in the party, can maintain the unity and cohesion with the party like valuables, and can share the same destiny with the party to the end no matter what hardships the party may face. This is a serious lesson and a valuable truth that we have attained in carrying out the work of establishing the monolithic ideological system in the party.

We should make all cadres and party members cherish loyalty to the party as their revolutionary faith, sincerely uphold and follow the party under any adverse and difficult circumstances, safeguard and defend the party politically and ideologically, unconditionally accept the party's lines and policies, and implement them to the end. We should also make all cadres and party members firmly arm themselves with the chuche-oriented outlook on the

world, resolutely safeguard the unity and cohesion of our party achieved on the basis of the chuche idea, and faithfully uphold the unitary leadership of the party center.

The practical experience of building our party has shown that it is very important to firmly build the party ranks organizationally while continuously grasping the work of establishing the unitary ideological system of the party as the basis in consolidating the party ranks organizationally and ideologically and to properly carry out the work of educating cadres and party members in a revolutionary manner and enhancing the function and role of party organizations.

In view of the practical experiences of building the party, we should continue to properly conduct the work of firmly building the party ranks organizationally, educating cadres and party members ideologically, and enhancing the function and role of party organizations.

It is very important to consolidate the party ranks organizationally. The party is the organizational unit around which party members are rallied. Only when we firmly build the party ranks with revolutionaries of chuche type and build the entire party into a firm and consolidated organizational body can the party become a genuine political organization capable of leading the masses of people.

To firmly consolidate the party ranks organizationally, we should firmly build the ranks of cadres. Cadres are core elements of the party and leading members of the revolution. The party is organized with cadres as its core elements. All activities of the party can be ensured by the role of cadres. In other words, cadres decide all things.

What is important in personnel affairs work is to properly conduct the work of selecting and assigning cadres. The first traits of cadres is their loyalty to the party and the revolution. Cadres should firmly arm themselves with the revolutionary world outlook of chuche, should possess the firm and lofty ideological will to share their destinies with the party, and should struggle to resolutely safeguard and defend the party and to complete the chuche oriented revolutionary cause, devoting everything.

Cadres should also possess a great wealth of knowledge, high technological and practical ability, skilled organizational ability, and revolutionary driving force. They should also possess people-oriented work habits. Infinite loyalty to the party and the revolution, high practical work ability, and lofty and noble people-oriented character--this is precisely the symbol of cadres that our party demands.

In personnel affairs work, we should select those who have this symbol as cadres and assign them in posts under the principle of right man in the right post. In selecting and assigning cadres, we should thoroughly abide by the principle of evaluating the personal character and ability of cadres. For this purpose we should not evaluate merely the personal history and

documents of cadres but should evaluate them through their practical work results. Only by doing so can we correctly evaluate men and select those who have been thoroughly evaluated in this way as cadres.

The constant improvement of the qualitative composition of the cadre ranks is important and significant in firmly building the cadre ranks politically and in terms of class. In building the cadre ranks, primary attention should be directed toward increasing the proportion of cadres of working-class origin. Our party is the revolutionary party of the working class. Accordingly, in view of its class origin, the working class is the basic standard of cadres of our party.

Only when we systematically increase the proportion of cadres of working class origin in building the ranks of cadres can the party invariably bend its class character and smoothly play the role as the vanguard unit of the working class.

Our party should find the basic source of cadres in the working class and should select as cadres those workers who have been tempered and tested in labor and those core workers in the key industry field. What is important in building the ranks of cadres is to properly combine old and young cadres. Old cadres have many experiences and are skillful in resolving problems. Young cadres are very sensitive to new things and are full of youthful vigor. They also have a progressive spirit. Therefore, only when we build the ranks of cadres with old cadres and young cadres in a proper and adequate manner can we constantly strengthen and develop our party into a skillful and tested party struggling with vigor and enthusiasm.

Properly building the ranks of cadres by combining old cadres and young cadres is also very important in guaranteeing continuity in building the party and in developing the revolution. We should not only actively assist the old cadres, who have faithfully served the party and the revolution for a long time, so that they can properly continue their service for the party and the revolution by displaying their abilities to their hearts' content, but we should also boldly select as cadres those young cadres who have received chuche education and who have been tempered and tested in practical struggle.

What is important in the personnel affair work is to thoroughly revolutionize cadres and to steadily improve their political and practical qualifications. Selecting and assigning cadres is nothing but the first process of personnel affairs work. When we continue to leave ironware out in the air, it rusts and becomes useless. Likewise, when we fail to continuously temper and educate men after selecting them as cadres, they may deteriorate ideologically and finally be dropped out of the ranks of the revolution. Therefore we should constantly revolutionize all cadres, and the revolutionization of cadres should be conducted at higher levels than the revolutionization of the masses.

We should continuously concentrate major efforts on revolutionizing cadres so that all cadres can faithfully and invariably work for the party and the revolution without being old and infirm ideologically and with lofty loyalty and indomitable revolutionary fighting spirit and zeal. Enhancing the political and practical qualification of cadres is the important requirement for strengthening the leadership of the party. This is also the decisive factor which makes it possible for cadres to carry out their duties as the leading members of the revolution.

As the revolution and construction are deepened, the qualification problem of cadres becomes a more important problem. To enhance the political and practical ability of cadres, it is important to strengthen study among themselves. Cadres should establish revolutionary study habits and make study a part of their daily routine so that they cannot only possess knowledge regarding various fields, including the political, economic, cultural, and military fields, but can also be well versed in their work. In particular, responsible cadres should conduct study harder. Party organizations should regularly grasp and understand the status of cadres' study work and should encourage them to conduct study through adequate control.

We should properly operate the 1-month training course system, the superiority of which has already been proven in practical life, and should make all cadres receive this 1-month training course once every year at regular education organs on a compulsory basis. Along with this, we should conduct re-education for cadres in a systematic manner in an effort to constantly enhance the level of cadres.

What is also important in personnel affair work is to properly and correctly establish a cadre training system and to train reserve cadres under a far-reaching plan. Only by properly conducting the reserve cadre training work can we smoothly meet the daily increasing demands of cadres and constantly improve the qualitative composition of the cadre ranks.

Through our practical work, we should not only understand and grasp reserve cadres and train them systematically, but should also firmly build and organize cadre training organs to train many cadres firmly prepared politically and practically.

To consolidate the party ranks organizationally, we should make the party ranks a crack unit. Making the party ranks a crack unit means to build the party ranks as a collective of elite revolutionaries. In other words, this means to foster all party members to become chuche-type revolutionaries. Chuche-type revolutionaries are genuine communists who have mastered the political and ideological traits and ability that communistic man should possess.

Making the party ranks a collective of elite revolutionaries is one of the basic demands of our party. What is important in making the party ranks a collective of elite revolutionaries is to guide all party members to work and live as required by party rules. Party rules are the norm of the party members' lives and the rule of their conduct.

When party members work and live in accordance with the demand of party rules, they can become outstanding revolutionaries. Therefore, party members should prepare themselves to become genuine chuche-type revolutionaries and enthusiastic communists by working and living in accordance with party rules.

What is important in making the party ranks a collective of elite revolutionaries is to bring up all party members to be hand-picked elements by firmly building the hardcore ranks of the party cells and enhancing their role.

The revolutionary party of the working class is, in essence, a group of the advanced elements of the classes. However, the level of the political and ideological preparation of party members is not the same. Within the party, there are those party members whose political and ideological preparation level is high and those party members whose political and ideological preparation level is relatively low.

It is very difficult to bring up all party members to become chuche-type revolutionaries and enthusiastic communists at the same time. Therefore, we should bring up all party members to become elite elements in such a way as to constantly build the hardcore ranks of the party cells with those party members who have been prepared first and then to constantly increase the hardcore ranks by enhancing the role of these party members. What is important in making the party ranks a crack unit is to correctly conduct the work of building the party. Only by correctly conducting the work of building the party can we constantly increase and expand the party ranks with chuche-type revolutionaries and continuously strengthen the combat capability of the party.

The work of building the party should be carried out in conformity with the class character and revolutionary principle of the party. The outstanding hardcore elements of workers, farmers, soldiers, and working intellectuals can join our party.

Party organizations should understand and grasp the reserves of party members among the working class and other strata of the working masses, systematically educate them, and admit qualified persons to the party in a timely manner through the individual procedures for admission. In particular, party organizations should admit many people of the new generation who have been firmly armed with the chuche idea and who are overflowing with revolutionary fighting spirit and vigor.

In the work of building the party, we should prevent the emergence of such leftist and rightist tendencies in which the door of the party is left opened without principles on the excuse of increasing the party ranks and the door of the party is left closed on the excuse of keeping the purity of the party ranks.

If the door of the party is left opened without principles, the purity of the party ranks cannot be ensured. If the door of the party is left closed

completely, not only the quantitative growth of the party ranks cannot be ensured, but also the grave consequence of alienating the party from the masses can be brought about.

Party organizations should oppose such tendencies and should normally conduct the work of building the party under the party and class principles so that all qualified persons can join the party in time.

The work of building the party should be conducted in such a direction in which the party influence can uniformly reach all fields and units of the revolution and construction. Only by so doing can the leadership of the party in the revolution and construction be smoothly ensured and the kindred ties between the party and the masses be strengthened.

Democracy should be given play and revolutionary discipline be established with the party in order to organizationally strengthen its ranks.

The party is an organization in which the people with the same ideas and purpose have voluntarily gathered and the masters of the party are the members of the party. Dogmatism or tyranny should not be allowed within the party and democracy should be thoroughly ensured. Only when democracy is ensured within the party, can the party members participate in the party's work and activities with the lofty creativity and zeal worthy of masters.

In order to highly demonstrate democracy within the party, the party members' will should be respected to the maximum degree and conditions should be guaranteed so that the party members may correctly exercise their rights as party members.

Guidance organizations of the party at all levels should be elected in a democratic manner and all issues should be discussed and decided in accordance with the collective will of the masses of the party members. Criticism from the lower units should be strengthened.

Guidance organizations of the party at all levels should work under the supervision and control of the masses of the party members and should make a routine report to party members about their work.

The party is a political unit organized for the revolution and the party's combat capability has a strong organizational nature and discipline. Only when we establish revolutionary discipline within the party, can we ensure the unity of action of the party ranks and make the entire party vigorously push ahead with the revolution and construction with united strength. Our party's discipline should be a revolutionary one for firmly uniting all party organizations and party members organizationally and for thoroughly ensuring the monolithic leadership of the party Central Committee.

We should make all party organizations and party members act in accordance with the organizational principle and rule of the party and should establish

strong organizational discipline to make the entire party move as one under the monolithic leadership of the party Central Committee.

The discipline of the party is one equally applied to all party members and equal and dual disciplines should not be allowed.

Obedying the party's discipline is a duty of the party members. Party members, irrespective of positions and levels, should equally obey the party's discipline as one. The party's discipline can be maintained only by the lofty awareness of the masses of party members and can demonstrate their vitality.

Party members should voluntarily obey the party's discipline and actively strive to strengthen it. Self-consciousness of the party members can be more highly demonstrated when it is combined with strong demand [kanghan yogusong]. Party organizations should call on all party members to strictly obey the discipline of the party.

In order to consolidate the party ranks organizationally and ideologically, we should strengthen the party life of party members. Strengthening the party life of party members is a basic factor for the work of the party and a guarantee for consolidating the party ranks organizationally and ideologically.

Only when we consolidate party life, can we make the cadres and party members make the chuche-type communist revolutionaries loyal to the party and successfully resolve all problems arising in consolidating the party ranks.

The party life is the political life and the organizational and ideological life of party members. Engaging in the party life as a party member is the most honorable and most valuable life for man, a social being.

We should encourage all party members to firmly train themselves organizationally and ideologically by strengthening the party life among party members. Without party organization, party members can neither live a moment nor maintain their political life.

Party members should treat the party with dignity, regarding the party organization as a mother's bosom, and should work and live by thoroughly depending on party organizations. Thus, they should consciously strive to have the party's leadership and control.

We should see to it that all party members participate in party life actively and voluntarily in accordance with the rule of the party life by enhancing the sense of organization and establishing the traits of conscious party life among party members.

The party life of party members is a course of ideological reform through constant education and criticism and is a course of organizational and ideological training to enhance the revolutionary spirit, the party spirit, the working class spirit, and people-mindedness.

The revolutionary spirit, the party spirit, the working class spirit, and people-mindedness are the spirit of loyalty to the party, the revolution, the working class, and the people and are the sense of devoted service. They are the noble traits that party members should preserve.

Through party life, party members should constantly enhance the revolutionary spirit, the party spirit, the working class spirit, and people-mindedness.

In order to consolidate the party members' party life, we should see to it that party organizations correctly organize and properly guide their party life. Party organizations should organize and conduct in a normal manner [chongsangchokuro] the organizational and ideological life of the party, including the summation of party life and the study of the party, and should encourage all party members to participate in them without exception. Party organizations should also substantively organize and operate the party's meetings with a lofty political and ideological standard.

Properly operating the new system of party life established by our party is important in organizing and conducting the party's organizational and ideological life. Party organizations should thoroughly revolutionize party members by substantively operating the new system of party life which was creatively developed from the traits of the party life of anti-Japanese guerrillas in accordance with the reality of today.

Party organizations should give party assignments to party members in accordance with the degree of their preparedness, actively help their implementation, and timely summate the status of the assignment's implementation. At the same time, party organizations should make all party members always engage in activities by constantly giving new assignments.

In particular, party organizations should make party members always live in an atmosphere of strong criticism by strengthening criticism. In order to strengthen criticism, we should oppose the erroneous attitude toward criticism and should educate party members with the spirit of principled criticism.

We should see to it that party life is led in close connection with the implementation of revolutionary tasks. Closely linking the party life with the implementation of revolutionary tasks means that party members lead the organizational and ideological life of the party by paying primary attention to the implementation of revolutionary missions.

The course of activities of party members as revolutionaries is the course of carrying out the revolutionary mission. Therefore, we cannot think of the pure party life of party members without carrying out revolutionary tasks.

Party organizations should organize and guide party life by directing primary attention to encouraging party members to smoothly fulfill the assigned revolutionary missions and should evaluate the party life of party members in accordance with the actual situation of carrying out revolutionary tasks.

In order to consolidate the party ranks organizationally and ideologically we should strengthen the work of ideological indoctrination among cadres and party members. Only when we consolidate the party's ideological indoctrination work, can we train and reform cadres and party members to be communists and strengthen the ideological unity and cohesion of the party and the unity of its will.

We can successfully carry out the work of organizationally strengthening the party ranks only through consolidating the party's ideological indoctrination work. In the work of the party, we should always direct primary attention to ideological work and should give more emphasis to ideological work over any other work.

The party's ideological indoctrination work is, in essence, the work of ideologically dyeing the party and the revolutionary ranks with one color and of inspiring party members and workers to the revolutionary struggle and construction work.

The basic mission of our party's ideological work is to firmly establish the system of the party's monolithic ideology among party members and workers and to revolutionize them and make them members of the working class. It is also aimed at vigorously accelerating the chuche-orientation of the entire society by inspiring the revolutionary zeal and creative activeness of the broad strata of the masses.

We should vigorously carry out the ideological indoctrination work among party members and workers in accordance with the aims and mission of the party's ideological work. What our party should adhere to as a basic line in the ideological work is the education of monolithic ideology. The essence of the education of the monolithic ideology is to educate party members and workers so that they will be endlessly loyal to the party.

Loyalty to the party is the loftiest trait of a communist revolutionary. We should thoroughly establish the system of the party's monolithic ideology among party members and workers by strengthening the education of loyalty.

The monolithic ideology of our party is the chuche idea. We should strengthen education in chuche among party members and working people to make them thoroughly establish the revolutionary world outlook of chuche and deeply grasp the revolutionary theory and leadership method of chuche.

The lines and policies of our party that embody the chuche idea are the correct strategy and tactics of our revolution and are the guidelines of all our activities. Education in party policy should be deepened to let all party members and working people correctly understand the essence and validity of party policy and make it their unshakable faith.

The brilliant revolutionary traditions of our party comprehensively retain the ideological and spiritual assets required in fostering men to be

revolutionaries endlessly loyal to the party and the revolution and have embodied as a vivid example the lofty outlook which chuche-type revolutionaries should preserve.

We should strengthen education in revolutionary traditions among party members and working people so that they may firmly arm themselves with the revolutionary traditions of our party and thoroughly apply them in their work and lives.

Revolutionary and communist education constitutes an important content of our party's ideological work. When we strengthen revolutionary and communist education, we can foster party members and working people to be revolutionaries who have a firm revolutionary outlook and communist traits. Revolutionary and communist education should be deepened to train all party members and working people to be true communists.

In the revolutionary communist education, we should concentrate efforts on strengthening the education of class, the education of collectivism, the education of socialist patriotism, and the education of communist morality.

The class consciousness of the working class constitutes the core of the communist ideology. The ideological and spiritual traits of communists are formed and deepened on the basis of the class consciousness of the working class.

We should educate party members and the working people to be faithful to the revolutionary cause of the working class to the end with a firm working class viewpoint, to hate imperialism and the exploitation system, and to resolutely struggle against them. In particular, we should strengthen the education of class among the young people of new generations who have never experienced exploitation and repression and who have never experienced the trials of the arduous revolutionary struggle.

Collectivism is the basis of the social life of socialism and communism and is the way of activities of communists. From the ideological viewpoint, the course of socialist and communist construction is the course of surmounting individualism and egoism and establishing collectivism.

We should strengthen the education of collectivism among party members and the working people. By so doing we should educate them to oppose individualism and egoism, to treasure the interests of groups and the society, and to work, study, and live in accordance with the collectivist principle of one for all and all for one.

Socialist patriotism is the patriotism of the working class and the working people aspiring for socialism and communism. This is precisely the spirit of loving the socialist fatherland in which the party of the working class, the people's government, and the socialist system exist.

Those who do not love their fatherland and nation cannot become communist revolutionaries. Communists are precisely genuine patriots.

By strengthening the education of socialist patriotism, we should lead all party members and the working people to have the lofty national dignity and honor of living and carrying out the revolution in the socialist fatherland of chuche under the leadership of our party, to enthusiastically love the fatherland and the people, to treasure the national culture and tradition, and to struggle for the grandeur and prosperity of the nation, devoting their all.

We should also educate all party members and the working people to conserve and care for the state and social property, to properly manage and operate communal economic facilities, and, thus, to assiduously operate the country's economy.

Socialist patriotism is closely related to proletarian internationalism. Only those who are faithful to the revolution in their country can be faithful to the revolutionary cause of the international working class. At the same time, only those who are genuine internationalists can become genuine patriots.

We should educate party members and the working people to actively support and encourage the revolutionary struggle of the progressive peoples of the world for peace, democracy, national independence, and socialism, to strengthen friendship and solidarity with them, to make the world independent, and to win the victory of the world revolution.

By strengthening the education of communist morality among party members and the working people, we should lead them to treasure communist duty, to demonstrate revolutionary comradely love, to properly abide by public morality and social order, and to live in conformity with the socialist life-style and rules.

We should conduct the ideological education work in close combination with the ideological struggle against old ideologies.

The old ideologies which have been deeply ingrained in the people's minds for a long time are very conservative and tenacious. Old ideologies can be successfully eliminated only through constant ideological education and the tenacious ideological struggle.

We should powerfully wage, among the party members and workers, an ideological struggle against old ideologies to uproot all types of ideological legacies remaining within them. Along with this, we should be thoroughly alert to the infiltration of reactionary ideological toxin from outside.

Today, the imperialists are maneuvering to obliterate the national cultures of other countries through ideological and cultural infiltration, paralyze the sound ideological consciousness of peoples, and make them spoiled and corrupt. By waging a powerful struggle against the ideological and cultural infiltration of imperialism, we should prevent our lives from being infected by the reactionary bourgeois ideas and corrupt capitalist way of life spread by the imperialists.

To successfully carry out the party's ideological work, the form of and method for ideological work should be correctly established, and ideological work should be conducted on the basis of this form and method.

Propaganda work is the work of helping the masses acquaint themselves with the ideas, theories, lines, and policies of the party, and agitation work is the work of arousing them to the struggle to perform revolutionary tasks. In conducting the party's ideological work, propaganda work should be correctly combined with agitation work and both should be powerfully carried out. Propaganda work should be conducted in a logical, truthful, easy, comprehensible, and persuasive manner, and agitation work should be carried out in a touching and vigorous manner and in compliance with the demands of a concrete situation. Only logical, truthful, and popular propaganda and only appealing, militant, and mobilized agitation can attain smooth success and achieve their purposes.

To successfully carry out propaganda and agitation work, the system of propaganda and agitation should be established in an orderly manner, the forces of propaganda and agitation should be firmly consolidated, and various methods and means should be widely applied to propaganda and agitation.

The party organizations should rationally organize the networks of indoctrination, lecture, and propaganda and operate them normally, correctly establish the agitation system, and powerfully carry out agitation work in various forms and ways.

Publications, press materials, literature, and art are mighty means to indoctrinate, organize, and mobilize the masses. The political and ideological level of publications and press materials should be increased and many literary and art works with a high ideological and artistic nature should be created to make effective use of them for propaganda and agitation work.

The ranks of propaganda functionaries, including lecturers, agitators, and propagandists, should be firmly consolidated and their role should be increased. Because they are functionaries indoctrinating others, propaganda functionaries should have more knowledge than anyone else to carry out propaganda and agitation work in a popular and substantial manner. Propaganda functionaries should make active efforts to possess rich and versatile knowledge and to increase cultural knowledge.

Ensuring the party Central Committee's unitary guidance of ideological work is very important. Because ideological work is the work of dealing with the ideas of men, the party Central Committee should grasp and guide the work in a unitary manner. If the party Central Committee's unitary guidance of ideological work is not guaranteed, the purity of ideological work cannot be ensured and the infiltration of evil ideas contradicting the party's ideas cannot be prevented. This is a serious lesson that our party learned from its ideological work in the past.

Party organizations at all levels should organize and conduct all the ideological work in conformity with the intentions and demands of the party under the unitary guidance of the party Central Committee.

The function and role of the party organizations should be raised for the organizational and ideological consolidation of the party ranks. Success in the party work of thoroughly establishing the party's monolithic ideological system, of organizationally consolidating the party ranks, and of educating the cadres and party members entirely depends on how the party organizations perform their function and role.

Only when the function and role of the party organizations at all levels are raised can the revolutionary struggle and construction work be successfully pushed ahead.

To raise the function and role of the party organizations, the party organizations should be rationally organized and their guiding organs should be firmly consolidated. The party is the organic body of party organizations. Only when the party organizations at all levels are firmly consolidated and constitute a monolithic system like an organic body can the party smoothly perform its function as an organized unit.

Party organizations should be rationally formed at administrative, regional, production, and work units so that they can enhance the party life of party members and smoothly give the party's guidance to the revolutionary struggle and construction work. Correctly organizing fundamental party organizations is particularly important in rationally forming party organizations. Only when fundamental party organizations are correctly organized can the party life of party member be enhanced; the entire party be strengthened; the party take deep root among the popular masses; and the lifeline of the party reach everywhere the masses are. Therefore, deep attention should always be paid to rationally organizing fundamental organizations in compliance with the demands of the concrete conditions of units concerned.

In accordance with the deepening and development of the revolution and construction, new production units can come into being and some administrative regions can be reorganized. The work of reorganizing party organizations should be carried out well in conformity with the demands of developing reality.

Organizing the party committees at all levels with prepared functionaries is an important way to strengthen the role of party committees as the headquarters of units concerned. The party committees at all levels should be formed by properly mixing cadres from many fields, who are acquainted with the work of sectors concerned, with core party members working at production sites on the principle of removing the tendency of organizing the party committees at all levels on the basis of giving priority to intimacy, and on the principle of forming them with functionaries who are endlessly loyal to the party, have leadership ability, and enjoy confidence and popularity from the masses. Thus, the formation of party committees in this way should make it possible to increase the guiding role of the party committees at all levels and give full play to the wisdom and creativity of the masses of the party members.

It is important to correctly enforce the semi-candidate member system, set for by our party, in forming the party Central Committee and the provincial, municipal, and county party committees. The semi-candidate member system is a system in which core members directly taking part in production labor are embraced in party committees. The semi-candidate member system makes it possible for party committees to take deep root among the masses, grasp the circumstances of lower units in a concrete manner, and take correct measures to execute the party's policy by reflecting the demands of the masses.

The party organizations should pay deep attention to embracing core members working at production sites in party committees.

To raise the function and role of the party organizations, the party organizations at all levels should smoothly conduct their work to suit their positions and duties. The activities of the party are carried out through its organizations, and its lines and policies can be correctly implemented only by the positive activities of its organizations.

Increasing the role of the county party committees is particularly important in strengthening the activities of the party organizations. The county party committees are the party's lower guidance unit and execution unit that directly guides fundamental party organizations and implements the party's policies. The county party committees should firmly consolidate fundamental party organizations, constantly grasp and guide their activities, and unitedly guide work in all fields, including the political, economic, cultural, and military fields, in the counties. The county party committees should permeate the party's policies among party members and workers and vigorously organize and mobilize them to implement the party's policies.

Primary party organizations are the strongholds of party life to which party members belong and with which they live and are militant units that directly execute party policies. Only by strengthening the role of primary party organizations can we strengthen party members' party life and successfully perform all revolutionary tasks looming before the party by increasing party members' vanguard role.

As is well known, our party's lower, primary organizations are party cells. The basic mission of party cells is to organize and guide party members' party life. Party cells should carry out their activities with emphasis placed on correctly organizing and guiding party members' party life in accordance with the requirements of party regulations.

Through party life, party cells should indoctrinate party members in a revolutionary manner, train them organizationally and ideologically and help them assume a vanguard role in performing their revolutionary task.

It is important to strengthen the guiding function of party committees in increasing the function and role of party organizations. Collective guidance is the basic method of the activities of party committees and is a revolutionary guidance method that resorts to the wisdom and strength of party

members. Collective guidance makes guidance scientific and smooth by eliminating individuals' subjectivism and dogmatism and by helping the broad strata of the people display creativity and talent.

Party committees at all levels should collectively discuss important questions in carrying out party work and revolutionary tasks and should make it a rule to carry out all work in this direction. By holding committee meetings on a regular basis and by fully displaying the spirit of democracy, party committees at all levels should discuss and resolve all raised questions to meet the demands of the party and the revolution and the interests of the masses of the people. By successfully carrying out political and organizational work, they should effect the correct implementation of the decisions of party committees.

In order to help party committees correctly assume its collective guidance role, we should increase the sense of responsibility and role of the members of party committees. The members of party committees should participate in the work of the party committees in a manner worthy of masters and should responsibly implement party decisions and perform their assigned task.

The responsible functionaries of the party committees should correctly organize the activities of the party committees and should routinely grasp and guide the status of the party committee members' work of performing tasks assigned by the party. They should set an example in implementing the decisions of the party committees.

In order to strengthen the guiding role of the party committees, we should increase the roles of the departments of the party committees. The departments of the party committees should place their work on the right track in accordance with their revolutionary functions and should organize and carry out the work of their assigned sectors in a responsible manner. On the basis of smoothly assuming their functions, all departments of the party committees, along with guaranteeing arrangements, should successfully carry out cooperative operations among departments.

The departments of the party committees should routinely discuss matters concerning work among departments, should carry out joint operations, and should closely cooperate with one another in carrying out revolutionary tasks looming before the party committees.

It is important to increase the roles of the organizational and propaganda departments in increasing the roles of the departments of the party committees. The organizational department should regard the guidance of party members' party life as a basic mission and should concentrate on the guidance of party life. By strengthening propaganda and agitation work, the propaganda department should indoctrinate and remodel party members and workers into chuche-type communists who are loyal to the party and the revolution and should vigorously call on the broad strata of the people to implement party policies.

4. Unity Between the Party and the People

Achieving unity between the party and the people is the important principle of building the party of the working class and is a decisive guarantee for strengthening the party and the revolutionary ranks. Only by consolidating its mass foundation by achieving unity with the masses of the people can the party possess invincible might and successfully forge ahead with the revolutionary struggle and construction work by resorting to the inexhaustible strength of the masses of the people.

We have brilliantly achieved unity between the party and the people by positively struggling to materialize the principle of making the party and the people harmoniously blended with each other.

What is important in achieving unity between the party and the people is to build the party into a mass party for the working people. Only by becoming a mass party that extensively encompasses advanced elements from workers, peasants, and working intellectuals can the party of the working class deeply take root among the masses of the people as a vanguard unit that represents the interests of the broad strata of the people and become harmoniously blended with the masses of the people.

We set forth a policy for developing the Communist Party into a mass party for the working people to meet the requirements of the situation that developed in our country after liberation, and brilliantly implemented this policy in a short period of time. Shortly after liberation, there were not a large number of prepared communists in our country; the working class was inexperienced; and the people did not have the correct understanding of communism. Such being the case, without developing the Communist Party into a mass party, we could not quickly expand and strengthen party forces, nor could we rally the broad strata of the people around the party.

Developing the Communist Party into a mass party posed an urgent question under circumstances in which other parties existed, encompassing workers. After liberation, there was the New Democratic Party encompassing workers in the northern half, along with the Communist Party, the party of the working class. Under circumstances in which because of this, the danger of dividing the working people increased, it was necessary to form a mass party uniformly representing the interests of the working people in order to vigorously forge ahead with the work of building a new fatherland by preventing the division of the revolutionary forces and to firmly rally the working people into a political force. Despite the fact that the need to build a mass party by merging the Communist Party with the New Democratic Party was clear to everyone, factionalists opposed a party merger, saying that if the Communist Party was merged with the New Democratic Party, the party would become the working class of small capitalists [sojasan] and that the guiding idea of the party should be changed. By resolutely rejecting the maneuvers of factionalists to oppose a party merger, we founded the Workers' Party in August 1946 by merging the Communist Party with the New Democratic Party in accordance with the requirements of developing the party and the revolution. As a

result, our party has developed and has been strengthened into a mass party, organized by advanced elements from workers, peasants, and working intellectuals.

We carried out the work of merging the Communist Party with the New Democratic Party through the method of coming up from party cells after first discussing this matter at the centers of the two parties and after having subordinate party organizations at all levels discuss it. This was a very just measure for making the organizational combination of two parties realized in a democratic manner.

The merger of the two parties made it possible for our party to strike roots deep among the broad strata of the people and to much more firmly unite the revolutionary forces around the party.

The founding of the Workers' Party prevented the division of the working class; strengthened the alliance of workers, peasants, and working intellectuals; and further increased the role of the masses of the people in the revolutionary struggle and construction. This clearly demonstrates the justness and vitality of a line for building a mass party and is a valuable success that is of great significance in the history of building our party.

I believe that although the line for building the party was a line proceeding from the requirements of the concrete situation in our country shortly after liberation and of developing our party, this line complies with the requirement of the present age during which the broad strata of the people are positively participating in the struggle to achieve independence and during which the people's aspiration for socialism and communism has increased with the passage of time and the legal requirements of the course of social development in which the social and economic positions and interests of the working class, peasants, and working intellectuals further agree with each other with the progress of the revolution and construction and in which unity and cooperation among them are strengthened with the passage of time.

What is important in achieving unity between the party and the people is to organize workers' organizations, the party's peripheral organizations, and to continuously increase the function and role of these organizations.

Worker's organizations are the mass political organizations of the masses of the people and are the party's combat-ready unit [imjondae]. Workers' organizations unite the people from all walks of life by indoctrinating them, and the party maintains its ties with the masses of the people through workers' organizations. Therefore, in order to achieve unity between the party and the people, we should organize workers' organizations and should continuously increase the function and role of these organizations.

It is important to uniformly organize workers' organizations by class and circles in forming workers' organizations. Only by uniformly organizing workers' organizations by class and circles and only by encompassing relevant classes and circles in this regard can we prevent the division of a mass movement and achieve the unity of the revolutionary ranks.

On the basis of the experience of building mass organizations--the experience gained during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle--our party set forth after liberation the policy of organizing workers' organizations by class and circles and of uniformly encompassing relevant classes and circles. In accordance with the party's policy, we formed in a short time workers' organizations by class and circles, and regardless of their party affiliations and differences in religious beliefs, we rallied workers and office workers around trade unions; peasants, around peasants' unions; and women, around women's unions. In particular, our party organized a democratic youth union and concentrated on uniformly uniting young men, the masters of the future of the fatherland.

Many youth organizations, including the Communist Youth Union, the Student Union, the Liberation Youth Union, the Christian Youth Association, and the White-Robe Youth Union, carried out activities in our country shortly after liberation. The class enemy organized reactionary youth organizations and maneuvered in various ways to divide the youth movement, and various parties attempted to attract young men around them. If we had ignored this situation, the youth movement would have been divided.

In order to prevent the division of the youth movement and to rally young men from all walks of life under the banner of democracy, our party initia-
tively dismantled the Communist Youth Union and organized a democratic youth union. The Democratic Youth Union was a mass youth organization encompassing all young men from all walks of life, who sought democracy, and was a sole political organization, which carried out activities under the leadership of our party.

With the founding of the Democratic Youth Union as the momentum, we came to firmly rally the broad strata of young men around the party and to further strengthen the unity of the youth movement.

Following the formation of workers organizations, it is important to strengthen and develop these organizations to comply with the development of the revolution.

The new circumstances that developed in our country as a result of the establishment of the socialist system required the strengthening and development of workers organizations to comply with these circumstances.

Our party developmentally dismantled the Peasants Union, an organization of private peasants, to meet the requirements of the changed situation; organized the Union of the Agricultural Working People; and strengthened and developed the Democratic Youth Union into the League of Socialist Working Youth. At the same time, our party newly prescribed the nature and mission of the trade unions, maintained the organizational system of the Women's Union, and re-organized its work system.

Our party has continuously strengthened its leadership over workers organizations to comply with their characteristics. Without party leadership, workers organizations cannot carry out their activities, nor can they exist as mass political organizations because they are political organizations that are organized by the party and are carrying out their activities. Only under the party's guidance, can workers organizations assume their missions and roles.

What is important in party guidance for workers organizations is to develop workers organizations into ones that are endlessly faithful to the party. Safeguarding the party is the most important mission of workers organizations. We have made workers organizations firmly establish the party's monolithic ideological system within their organizations, resolutely defend party lines and policies, and thoroughly implement these lines and policies.

Another important aspect of party guidance for workers organizations is to make workers organizations correctly assume their missions. The basic mission of workers organizations is to firmly rally union members around the party by indoctrinating them and to vigorously organize and mobilize them in the revolutionary struggle and construction work.

We have assisted workers organizations in helping union members bring about a collective innovation in socialist construction by strengthening ideological indoctrination work and organizational life among union members and by helping them display revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness.

In order to help workers organizations correctly assume their missions, we should help them develop the spirit of self-reliance. Developing the spirit of self-reliance among workers organizations is the basic requirement of party guidance for the work of workers organizations. Only by possessing the spirit of self-reliance can workers organizations carry out work with union members in an independent and creative manner to comply with the mission and characteristics of their organizations.

Our party has always correctly indicated the direction of work and the way to carry out this work to meet the characteristics of workers organizations, has helped party organizations boldly entrust workers organizations with work, has positively assisted them, and has provided them with favorable work conditions.

Today the trade union, socialist working youth, agricultural workers, and women's union organizations, our party's peripheral organizations, have been strengthened and developed into the party's reliable combat-ready units, and under the party's guidance, are positively and successfully carrying out their work.

By further strengthening party guidance for workers organizations, we should help all workers organizations much more successfully assume their missions. In particular, by increasing the function and role of socialist working youth organizations, we should bring up a wholesome manner youths, members

of our party's reserve units and the inheritors of the chuche cause, as members of a reliable force for the construction of socialism and communism and should help youths take the lead in difficult and arduous work on all fronts of socialist construction.

What is important in achieving unity between the party and the people is to correctly carry out the work of the united front. Various classes and circles that differ from one another in their social and economic positions and in their political views exist in a class society. Accordingly, various political parties and social organizations carry out their activities in this society, representing the interests of these classes and circles.

Establishing political parties, social organizations, and a united front, which seek democracy, by the party of the working class is of strategic significance in expanding and strengthening the party's social foundation, in isolating and weakening antirevolutionary forces, and in forming powerful revolutionary forces.

After liberation, democratic political parties, such as the Democratic Party and the Chonggu Party, and various social organizations representing the interests of different classes and circles were organized in our country and carried out their activities.

Our party's forming a united front with democratic political parties and social organizations was the urgent requirement of the development of our revolution at that time. Proceeding from this, our party, regarding the formation of a united front in alliance with patriotic and democratic political parties and social organizations and the founding a democratic people's republic on the basis of this as a basic political line of the party, struggled to achieve this end.

Our party initiatively carried out joint activities with democratic political parties and social organizations in establishing a people's government and in effecting democratic reforms, and on the basis of this, formed the Democratic National United Front, a standing united front body, in July 1946. As a result, a united front was formed brilliantly in the northern half in the form of the alliance of political parties and social organizations, and all patriotic forces were united firmly with our party as the central point.

Our party formed the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland in June 1949 in order to rally into a democratic force all the progressive political parties, social organizations, and patriotic people in the North and South of Korea, who loved the fatherland and desired reunification. The Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland encompassed more than 70 political parties and social organizations in the North and South of Korea, excluding a political party that was under the direct control of Syngman Rhee.

In strengthening the work of the United Front, our party has consistently adhered to the principle of achieving independence and of assuming a leading

role. The party of the working class should not lose its independent nature and should not abandon its principled stand under the pretext of forming a united front in alliance with other political parties and social organizations.

Our party has firmly assumed its political stand under all circumstances and has not made any concessions and compromises in handling basic questions. Our party has strengthened the work of expounding and advertising the party's political line to all members of the united front, has always taken positive actions in maintaining relations with other political parties and social organizations, and has helped various political parties and social organizations traverse the right road. Thus, our party has helped all political parties and social organizations in the united front truly trust and follow it.

While regarding the united front of the rank and file as bases, our party abided by the principle of realizing the united front of the upper strata on the basis of this stand. Thus, it came to smoothly realize the united front.

The experience of our party in the work of the united front is a matchlessly valuable asset in the struggle to achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification through the joint efforts of democratic political parties, social organizations, and the people from all walks of life in the North and South of Korea and of all the compatriots abroad.

By making good use of the historical experience of founding our Republic in the past through the joint efforts of all the democratic forces in the North and South of Korea, we should form a powerful anti-U.S. nation-saving united front under the banner of grand national unity with all the democratic political parties, social organizations, and the people in the North and South of Korea and with overseas compatriots, who love the country and the people. On the basis of this, we should much more vigorously struggle to achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification, the supreme task of the people.

What is important in achieving unity between the party and the people is to successfully carry out work with the people from all walks of life.

Our party is the vanguard unit of the people, including workers, peasants, and working intellectuals, and the masses of the people are the social foundation of our party. Only by successfully carrying out work with the people from all walks of life can we strengthen the social foundation of the party by rallying the broad strata of the people around the party.

Our party has strengthened work with the people to comply with the characteristics of class and circles so that it can thoroughly isolate the minority of reactionaries in accordance with class and mass lines and win over the broad strata of the people to the maximum.

Our party has preferentially directed efforts to work with the working class. The working class is the most advanced and revolutionary class and the leading

class of our revolution. The working class possesses a high revolutionary, organizational, and disciplinary nature and assumes the core role in the revolutionary struggle and construction work. Only by firmly rallying the working class around the party by successfully carrying out work with the working class can we strengthen and develop our party on a solid class foundation and successfully forge ahead with the work of turning society into one of the working class.

Our party has positively struggled to firmly consolidate the ranks of the working class organizationally and ideologically and to revolutionize them. In order to revolutionize the working class, our party has helped promote the revolutionary, organizational, and disciplinary nature of the working class by increasing the functions and roles of plants, enterprises, and party organizations and by strengthening ideological indoctrination work and organizational training within the working class. In particular, our party has paid close attention to promoting the class consciousness of the working class of the new generation. Thus, it has developed the working class into a pillar and cornerstone supporting our party and has helped it assume a vanguard role in the struggle to complete the revolutionary cause of our party.

Today our working class is vigorously advancing, loyally following the leadership of the party and taking the lead in socialist construction, and is successfully performing the role as the leading class of the Korean revolution.

By taking its roots deep in rural areas, our party has strengthened work with peasants.

Peasants are the most reliable allies of the working class and are one of the basic units of our revolutionary ranks. Only by rallying peasants around the party by successfully carrying out work with them can we consolidate the party's positions in rural areas and firmly solidify the revolutionary ranks.

In order to rally the agricultural people around the party, our party paid close attention to resolving questions concerning peasants in every stage of the development of the revolution, formulated correct policies for the class in rural areas, and thoroughly implemented these policies. In particular, we strengthened work with peasants by regarding the acceleration of the work of revolutionizing peasants and of making them the working class as a basic issue by increasing the level of the ideological consciousness and cultural and technological levels of peasants after remodelling them into socialist agricultural workers through the socialist revolution. When party organizations at all levels effectively carried out work with peasants to comply with the concrete characteristics of rural areas and with the degree of preparations made by peasants, great progress was made in the struggle to revolutionize peasants and to make them the working class.

Today our party's positions in rural areas have been consolidated firmly, and upholding the party policy of building socialist rural areas, peasants are positively struggling to implement this policy as reliable forces in socialist construction.

Our party paid close attention to work with working intellectuals, including scientists and technicians.

Together with workers and peasants, working intellectuals are the components of our party and are powerful forces in the revolution and construction. Only by rallying intellectuals around the party by successfully carrying out work with them can we rapidly develop the economy, culture, science, and technology to meet the requirements of social development and successfully make society filled with intellectuals. The more the revolution and construction develop and the more the roles of science and technology increase in social development, the more important work with intellectuals becomes.

What is important in work with intellectuals is to correctly resolve questions concerning the old intellectuals who served the old society. Although the majority of the old intellectuals in our country served the exploiting society in the past as those who came from rich families, they possessed anti-imperialist and nationalist ideologies because they had received contemptuous and discriminating treatment as the intellectuals of a colonial state. By taking into consideration the characteristics of the old intellectuals, our party set forth a policy for remodelling these intellectuals into intellectuals serving the party and the working class and steadily indoctrinated them. As a result, intellectuals were indoctrinated and remodelled in a socialist manner a long time ago, and the problem of the two-faced nature of intellectuals was resolved completely.

When the old intellectuals were indoctrinated and remodelled in a socialist manner and when many new intellectuals from the working people were brought up, our party concentrated on revolutionizing intellectuals. By strengthening ideological indoctrination work and organizational life among intellectuals, we indoctrinated and trained them in a revolutionary manner and helped them visit scenes concerned and become revolutionarily influenced by the working class. Thus, we helped all intellectuals thoroughly revolutionize themselves and faithfully serve the party and the revolution.

Today our intellectuals are confidently advancing along the road indicated by the party as socialist working intellectuals and are devoting all their strength and talents to the struggle to implement party lines and policies in various sectors, including the political, economic, and cultural sectors.

Our party has exerted steady efforts to develop the masses of those people whose circumstances of social and political life and whose family and environmental circumstances are complicated, into those who ardently support our party and into positive elements of the revolution.

Because of the peculiar nature of the development of our revolution, the social and political composition of the residents in our country has become very complicated. The majority of those people whose circumstances of social and political life and whose family and environmental circumstances are complicated are those who along with their families were temporarily utilized by the enemy in the past because the level of their class consciousness was

low owing to the fact that they had come from the basic class. They are not members of the hostile force that consciously opposes our revolution but those over whom our party should win. Winning over the masses of those people whose circumstances are complicated to the side of the revolution is of great significance in consolidating the mass foundation of the party, in expanding revolutionary forces, and in strengthening the political and ideological unity of society.

In carrying out work with those people whose circumstances of social and political life and whose family and environmental circumstances are complicated, our party has consistently abided by the principles of assessing each individual on the basis of his present ideology and action and of winning him over to the side of the party and the revolution. Class background implies man's ideological background, and this background changes when man's social and economic positions change. Those whose backgrounds are complicated can become good people when society develops and when they receive revolutionary indoctrination.

Our party assessed people not by viewing their family and environmental circumstances and their personal histories only but also on the basis of their present ideological state, boldly trusted in those people with complicated circumstances, won them over to its side, and positively indoctrinated them. Our party did not discriminate against those who trusted and followed the party and displayed zeal in work in social and political life, but boldly entrusted them with revolutionary tasks and fairly assessed the successes and merits they attained in their work. Thus, it helped them to carry out their work in a lively manner, entertaining feelings of pride that they are the magnificent masters of our society and of optimism about their future paths, and to devote themselves to the revolutionary struggle and construction work.

Through positive indoctrination work, our party has won over the people whose circumstances are complicated to the side of the party and the revolution and has turned society into a great, bright, and harmonious family. The experience of our party shows that if we indoctrinate people by boldly trusting in them, we can indoctrinate and remodel all people except for consciously reactionary elements.

Work with the people from all walks of life still poses an important question today when the revolutionary struggle and construction work have reached a very high stage. We should thoroughly revolutionize all members of society and make them members of the working class by much more positively carrying out work with the people from all walks of life to meet the requirements of the development of the revolution.

In order to firmly achieve unity between the party and the people, we should implement a mass line in carrying our party activities.

The mass line of our party is to protect the interests of the people in the revolution and construction and to resolve all questions in the revolution and construction by increasing the role of the people.

Since the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, we have regarded protecting the interest of the people and resolving all questions by resorting to the masses of the people as the most important revolutionary rule and have thoroughly implemented a mass line. After seizing power, we have paid close attention to implementing a mass line.

In order to implement a mass line, we should protect the interest of the people.

The party's protection of the interest of the people implies that it respects the people's aspiration and demand for independence in the revolution and construction and positively struggles to fulfill this aspiration and demand. Protecting the interest of the people constitutes the important guarantee for strengthening ties between the party and the people and for consolidating the mass foundation of the revolution.

Ties between the party and the people are based on the people's trust in the party, and the people's trust in the party is based on the party's policy toward the people. If the party violates the interest of the people and if it implements a policy that runs counter to the people's intent, it will not be able to win trust from the people. Accordingly, it will not be able to maintain blood ties with the people, nor can it win over the broad strata of the people to the side of the revolution.

Regarding protecting the interest of the people as the supreme principle in carrying out its activities, our party has always protected the interest of the people and has devoted everything to the cause of achieving the happiness of the people. When adopting even a decision, our party has taken into consideration the people's desire. While building even a plant, it has first considered the people's conveniences. Although the situation in the country with regard to the supply of steel was very difficult shortly after liberation, we first considered workers' health and lives and destroyed existing blast furnaces at the Songjin steel mill. All policies implemented by our party have been ones designed to guarantee the interest and happiness of the people. Because of this, our people have totally entrusted the party with their own destiny and have struggled at the call of the party, going through water and fire. The party has valued the people, and the people have trusted and followed the party. This is the source of our invincible strength and is the decisive guarantee for all victories.

In order to implement a mass line, we should increase the role of the people in the revolution and construction.

Increasing the role of the people in the revolution and construction implies resolving all questions in the revolution and construction through the displaying of the creative strength and revolutionary zeal of the people. Only by correctly helping the working people display their creative strength and wisdom can we successfully resolve any difficult questions whatsoever and achieve victory in the revolution and construction.

By always increasing the creative role of the people, our party has performed vast tasks in the revolution and construction, and by resorting to the strength of the people, it has overcome mounting trials and difficulties. By mobilizing all the people, our party has successfully carried out social revolutions in many stages and has brilliantly carried out the historic task of socialist industrialization during a short period of time. We have overcome the grave trials of the fatherland liberation war by resorting to the strength of the people and have rejected the desperate offensive of the factional anti-party and counterrevolutionary elements during the postwar period by resorting to the strength of the people. All victories and successes we have attained in the revolution and construction are the precious fruition of the creative struggle of our people.

We should continuously and firmly grasp a revolutionary mass line and thoroughly implement it. We should implement our lines and policies to meet the people's aspiration and demand for independence, and should never tolerate the practice of violating the interest of the people under any circumstances whatsoever. At the same time, we should firmly rally the people into a political force and should resolve all questions by helping the people display their creative wisdom and revolutionary zeal.

5. The Party's Leadership Over the Revolution and Construction

The party of the working class is the staff headquarters of the [word indistinct]. The fate of the revolutionary struggle and construction work depends totally on the party's leadership role, and the party's leadership is a basic factor for the victory of the revolution and construction.

The party should correctly lead the revolution and construction. Consolidating the party ranks organizationally and ideologically and strengthening them by rallying a broad range of the masses around the party are also aimed at staging the revolutionary struggle and carrying out construction work well. Leading the revolution and construction is an important duty of the party of the working class.

The party's leadership over the revolution and construction is a political leadership.

The intrinsic nature of the party's political leadership lies in guiding the revolutionary struggle and construction work in accordance with the policy and in the manner of moving the people by conducting political work. The party should set goals and indicate ways for the revolutionary struggle and construction work, arouse the masses to the performance of the revolutionary tasks through political work--work with the people--and grasp and guide them so that the party's lines and policies can be correctly implemented. Since the party is a political organization educating, organizing, and mobilizing the people, it should lead the revolution and construction not in the administrative way of giving orders and directions, but using its own method--a political method.

Since the first day of its founding, our party has correctly led the revolutionary struggle and construction work and, along this course, has attained precious success and experience.

To correctly lead the revolution and construction, the party should map out and set forth correct lines and policies and skillfully organize and guide the struggle for their implementation.

The party's lines and policies are strategies and tactics for the revolution and construction and a guideline of struggle. Only when the party's lines and policies are correctly worked out and put forward can the revolutionary struggle and construction work be successfully carried out in accordance with a correct method and way.

Our party has independently established all lines and policies in compliance with the demands of the concrete situation of our country. All lines and policies that our party has put forward since liberation up to the present have been established thoroughly on the basis of our party's conviction and independent judgment and in conformity with the demands of our country's situation.

Our party has particularly guarded against subjectivism in establishing its lines and policies. Subjectivism in the party's establishment of its lines and policies causes great consequences. Such lines and policies as those taken on the basis of subjectivism, while ignoring the aspirations of the popular masses and realistic conditions, cannot be accepted by the popular masses and, therefore, cannot be executed smoothly. Our party has always entered deep among the masses, has correctly grasped their aspirations and demands, and has comprehensibly analyzed concrete realities. On the basis of and in compliance with this understanding and analysis, our party has established its lines and policies. For this reason, all lines and policies of our party serve as a correct guideline of the revolution and construction and a powerful incentive.

Our party has not only correctly established its lines and policies, but has also correctly guided the struggle for their implementation.

Only when the popular masses accept the party's lines and policies as their own and turn out to the struggle for their implementation in a self-awakened manner can the lines and policies be successfully executed. By strengthening propaganda on its policies among the party members and workers, our party has seen to it that they have been clearly aware of the intrinsic nature and justness of the party's policies and ways to implement them and have accepted them as their own.

Along with this, our party has powerfully mobilized the united strength and creative resourcefulness of the masses to the implementation of its policies by conducting political work well.

What is important in the party's leadership over the revolution and construction is to correctly settle the question of power and, on this basis, to push ahead with the revolutionary struggle and construction work.

The question regarding power is a basic question in the revolution. Revolution is a struggle for independence and independence is guaranteed by state power. Only when the party of the working class correctly settles the question of power can it make the popular masses the genuine masters of the state and society and successfully solve all problems arising in the revolution and construction by depending on the boundless strength of the popular masses.

Because the question regarding power is very important, we adhered to the work of solving the question of power shortly after liberation. Our party's struggle to solve the question of power was waged under a very complicated and difficult condition. The division of our country caused by the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea after liberation and the maneuvers of the left-leaning and right-leaning opportunists who crawled into the revolutionary ranks laid many obstacles in the way of our party's struggle to resolve the question of power. At that time, the right-leaning capitulationist elements babbled about the founding of a bourgeois republic in our country and the left-leaning elements asserted that a Soviet regime should be established at once and a socialist revolution be implemented in our country. These were incorrect views ignoring the objective demands of social development in our country.

As far back as during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, we, basing ourselves on a scientific analysis of the duties of our revolution and the social class relations of our country, put forth the chuche-oriented line of establishing a people's government on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and in reliance upon the united front of a broad range of popular masses. This line was excellently embodied in the guerrilla quarters and its justness was confirmed.

After liberation, our party successfully defeated all types of hindering maneuvers of the enemy at home and abroad and established the people's government on the basis of the line of building a people's government, set forth during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and the precious experience attained in the struggle to realize the line, thus brilliantly solving the question of power.

Proceeding from the demands of the Korean revolution and the aspirations of the popular working masses, our people's government is a chuche-oriented government that we chose, established, and operated by ourselves in compliance with our specific situation. The people's government is a genuinely democratic regime that represents and defends the interests of our popular masses, including the working class, and a true people's regime that takes roots in a broad range of the masses and has blood relations with them.

With the founding of the people's government, our people became the genuine masters of the state and society with power in their hands for the first time in history and came to have a powerful weapon of the revolution and construction.

Our party has strengthened the people's government in conformity with the demands of the developing revolution and has constantly increased its function and role. As a result, the people's government, which emerged as a people's democratic and dictatorial government carried out the anti-imperialist and antifeudal revolution for democracy and, in the transitional period of turning to socialism, has been strengthened and developed into a proletarian dictatorial regime.

Under the leadership of our party, our people's government has excellently performed its mission as a weapon of the revolution and construction and is smoothly guaranteeing an independent and creative life for the popular masses, masters of the state and society.

Our people's government is not only a regime suitable at the stage during which the anti-imperialist and antifeudal revolution for democracy and the socialist revolution are carried out, but is also the most superior regime befitting the period of the struggle to build socialism and communism.

Our party has correctly led the revolutionary struggle and construction work with the people's government as a weapon.

After liberation, we were faced with the task of carrying out the anti-imperialist and antifeudal revolution for democracy. Our party set forth carrying out the anti-imperialist and antifeudal revolution for democracy as a pressing fighting program and struggled to realize the program.

A primary task that arose in carrying out the anti-imperialist and antifeudal revolution for democracy was to solve the problem concerning land. Only the correct settlement of the problem regarding land made it possible to remove the economic foundation of the reactionary forces, which were taking root in rural villages; liberate the peasants from feudal exploitation and oppression; and rapidly develop agricultural productivity. By taking into consideration the class relations and land ownership in the rural villages of our country and the ages-long aspiration of our peasants for land, our party correctly defined which land was to be confiscated and enforced the land reformation through the method of confiscating the lands of the landlords without payment and sharing them with the landless or land-hungry peasants free of charge. To guarantee the victory of the land reformation, our party enacted the class policy of isolating rich peasants by relying on hired farm hands and poor peasants and by allying with middle-class peasants, increased the revolutionary zeal of the agrarian masses, and strengthened the guidance and assistance of the working class to peasants. Thus, our party thoroughly carried out the historic task of land reformation in a brief period of less than a month.

In the wake of the land reformation, our party nationalized the main industries and enforced all other democratic reforms to comprehensively ensure the democratic freedoms and rights of the workers, thus brilliantly fulfilling the task of the anti-imperialist and antifeudal revolution for democracy and firmly consolidating the revolutionary democratic base in the northern half.

The anti-imperialist and antifeudal revolution for democracy led by the working class changes to the socialist revolution. This is an inevitable course of development of the revolution.

The situation prevailing in our country after the war demanded that the socialist revolution be actively pushed ahead. Proceeding from the demands of the situation that had been created, our party set forth the line of accelerating the socialist revolution in a full-swing manner in the April thesis of 1955.

Making the private rural economy cooperative is one of the basic tasks of the socialist revolution. Proceeding from the specific situation of our country after the war, our party put forward the policy of reorganizing the form of the economy along socialist lines prior to the technological transformation of the rural economy and powerfully pushed ahead with the movement for the introduction of cooperative agriculture.

At that time, the antiparty and counterrevolutionary factional elements turned out to oppose our party's policy of introducing cooperative agriculture, saying that it was "too early" to introduce cooperative agriculture under the condition in which industry was not developed and there was no modern farming machinery. Of course, it was true that our country's productivity and level of technological development were not high at that time. However, it is not correct that cooperative agriculture should be introduced certainly only under the condition in which industrialization has been completed. Even though productivity and the level of technological development are relatively low, the introduction of cooperative agriculture should be realized without delay when life urgently demands the reformation of old production relations and revolutionary forces capable of carrying out the work of introducing cooperative agriculture are prepared.

Our party made sure that the principle of voluntariness was strictly abided by in leading the movement for introducing cooperative agriculture. In the movement to introduce cooperative agriculture, we strengthened ideological indoctrination work among the peasants and, along with this, rejected a coercive method and set an experimental stage to show the peasants the superiority of the cooperative economy so that they could join the cooperative economy voluntarily. Also, our party defined the form of the cooperative economy in various types and had the peasants choose one type in accordance with their own will by taking into consideration the condition in which they varied in terms of amount of property possessed and degree of ideological preparedness.

In admitting peasants of various circles to the cooperative economy on the principle of voluntariness, our party enforced the class policy of firmly relying on the poor peasants, of strengthening alliance with the middle peasants, and of restricting and gradually remolding the rich peasants.

Thanks to our party's original policy and active guidance, the movement to introduce cooperative agriculture was smoothly conducted and successfully completed in our country in a short period of 4 to 5 years.

The socialist transformation of private commerce and industry is an important task of the socialist revolution along with the introduction of the cooperative rural economy. By considering the characteristics of our country's capitalist commerce and industry in realizing the socialist transformation of private commerce and industry, our party advanced the policy of not expropriating the capitalist merchants and industrialists but transforming them and successfully realized the socialist transformation of private commerce and industry through the method of embracing them into various forms of the cooperative economy.

With the brilliant realization of the socialist transformation of the old production relations in urban and rural areas, an advanced socialist system free from exploitation and oppression was established in the northern half of our country.

After the victory of the socialist revolution and the establishment of the socialist system, the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--arises as a basic revolutionary task.

Even after the establishment of the socialist system, legacies of the old society remain in the ideological, technological, and cultural fields and, because of this, various differences, including differences in class and labor, remain in the socialist society. As long as legacies of the old society and various differences in social life remain, even though the social and political independence of the popular masses is realized, it cannot be thought that the independence of the popular masses is completely materialized.

Only when the legacies of the old society are completely eradicated can the independence of the popular masses be perfectly realized. To eradicate the legacies of the old society, the revolution should be continued even in the socialist society. The three revolutions are a struggle to remove the vestiges of the old society remaining in the fields of the ideological, technological, and cultural life of man--basic realms of social life--and to create a new communist ideology, technology, and culture. Only when the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--are vigorously carried out can the workers, who have been liberated from exploitation and enslavement, also be free from the yoke of old ideology, technology, and culture and the independence of the popular masses be completely realized.

Our party defined the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--as the main content of the revolution that must be carried out in the socialist society after the socialist system has been established, and as the task of the uninterrupted revolution that must be carried out until the realization of communism, and it has powerfully carried on the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions.

Our party has adhered to the principle of giving firm priority to the ideological revolution in carrying out the three revolutions. This is the most just policy based on the scientific analysis of the regulative role of ideological consciousness in the activities of man and the importance of ideological work in the revolutionary struggle.

The ideological revolution is basically the work of remodeling men into true communists by revolutionizing members of society and by making them members of the working class and is the political work of promoting workers' revolutionary zeal and creativeness. While strengthening ideological indoctrination and an ideological struggle among party members and workers, our party has continuously hardened them through their organizational life and has helped them receive revolutionary indoctrination. At the same time, by carrying out the ideological revolution through closely combining it with the practice of the revolutionary struggle, our party has helped all workers much more solidly harden themselves in the course of carrying out their revolutionary task.

The technological revolution is the work of increasing the material welfare of the people by developing productivity, of eliminating material differences in labor, and of freeing workers from arduous labor. The technological revolution is not merely the working-level task of developing technology but is the important political task of liberating workers from the yoke of nature after freeing them from exploitation and oppression. In order to successfully carry out the technological revolution, our party has paid close attention to increasing the sense of responsibility and role of scientists and technicians and to strengthening creative cooperation among workers, scientists, and technicians, and it is carrying out the technological innovation movement in a mass manner.

The cultural revolution is the struggle to eliminate the cultural backwardness left by the old society and to develop socialist and communist culture. The central task of the cultural revolution is to fill society with intellectuals. In order to successfully carry out the cultural revolution, our party has set forth the line for building socialist national culture and has thoroughly implemented this line in all sectors, including the education, scientific, cultural, and art sectors.

In order to strengthen guidance for the three revolutions to meet the practical requirements of the development of the revolution, our party has initiated the three revolutions team movement, has organized three revolutions teams with core party members and young intellectuals, and has sent them to various sectors of the people's economy. The three revolutions team movement is the powerful revolutionary guidance method of combining political and ideological guidance with scientific and technological guidance, of making the upper echelons assist the lower echelons, and of accelerating the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--by mobilizing the working people. By vigorously carrying out the three revolutions team movement, we are positively forging ahead with the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural.

The justness and vitality of the line for the three revolutions have been fully verified through practical daily life.

We should positively forge ahead with the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions by continuously and firmly grasping the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--as the general line for building socialism and communism and by strengthening guidance for these revolutions. Thus, we should reform all sectors of social life in a communist manner.

What is important in the party leadership over the revolution and construction is to strengthen the party's leadership over economic construction.

Economic construction is one of the most important revolutionary tasks facing a party of the working class in power. Only when economic construction is carried out well will it be possible to make the country wealthy and powerful, to achieve a high stage of development in productivity, and to improve the people's standard of material and cultural living without interruption. Also, only when economic construction is carried out well will it be possible to ensure the nation's political independence and sovereignty and to strengthen national defense capabilities. This being the case, the party work of the party in power should always be closely linked to the implementation of economic tasks and all party activities should converge in the direction of doing a good job in economic construction.

From the day it came into power, our party has concentrated great efforts on rapidly developing the national economy and on strengthening its might.

Our party has put forward the line of a self-reliant national economy after embodying the chuche idea in the field of economic construction and has led the struggle to [word indistinct] line in a correct way.

Building a self-reliant national economy means building an economy that stands on its own feet and an economy that serves its own people. A self-reliant national economy is a comprehensive economy that moves on its own and develops itself in various fields, and an economy that is equipped with modern technology. It is also a popular economy that guarantees what is needed by the nation's economic construction and what is needed in the people's livelihood primarily through its own production.

In building an independent national economy, our party has firmly maintained the basic economic construction line of giving priority to the development of heavy industry while developing light industry and agriculture simultaneously.

Our party's basic line of economic construction is a just line advanced on the basis of a correct calculation of the inevitable demands of our country's economic development and of the practical possibilities. It is also a revolutionary line that is capable of successfully accelerating independent national economic construction.

Because we have firmly maintained the line of developing light industry and agriculture simultaneously while giving priority to developing heavy industry,

we have been able to lay the solid foundation of an independent national economy and turn our country, once a backward agrarian state, into a powerful socialist industrial state in a short period of time after overcoming the ruins of a war that was so tragic.

Realizing the chuche-orientation, modernization, and science-orientation of the national economy is an important task arising in building an independent socialist national economy. Only when the independence of the national economy is firmly guaranteed, the national economy's technical aspects are ceaselessly modernized, and all production activities are science-oriented can we lay a firm material and technical foundation for socialism and communism.

By vigorously pushing ahead with the modernization and science-orientation of the national economy while at the same time giving priority to the chuche-orientation of the national economy, we have achieved great successes in socialist economic construction.

In the future, too, we should wage a vigorous struggle to realize the chuche-orientation, modernization, and science-orientation of the national economy, while firmly maintaining the basic line of economic construction--giving priority to the growth of heavy industry, while simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture.

An important task facing the party of the working class in pushing ahead with economic construction after the establishment of the socialist relations of production is to correctly solve the question of economic management. Only when the question of economic management is correctly solved according to the characteristics of a socialist society can we lay a firm foundation for the socialist economy and make production grow at high speed by fully displaying the superiority of the socialist system.

Our party has brilliantly solved the question of economic management by creating the Tae'an work system in conformity with the characteristics of the socialist society and the demand of the developing reality.

The Tae'an work system is an economic management system in which the plants and enterprises conduct all management activities under the collective guidance of the party committee, implement their assigned economic tasks with priority given to political work by mobilizing the production masses, and the upper echelons help the lower echelons with a sense of responsibility.

The essence of the Tae'an work system lies in having embodied the revolutionary mass line in economic management. The might of the Tae'an work system lies in the very fact that the revolutionary mass line has been embodied in economic management.

Along with the system of industrial management, our party has established a new system of agricultural guidance and scientific planning system, and through these systems, all the economic guidance institutions are led to

give priority to political work, coordinate economic organizational work in conformity with the demands of the Taaen work system, and run and manage the economy scientifically and rationally by correctly utilizing the socialist economic laws and various economic levers.

Our party is seeing to it that party committees at all levels serve as good helmsmen over the economic work in conformity with the demands of the Taaen work system. To say that the party committees are serving as helmsmen over the economic work means that they are to define the directions and methods for the execution of the party policy on the basis of collective discussion by the party committees, to adopt correct decisions, and to provide political guarantees so as to mobilize the party members and working people to thoroughly execute the decisions. In other words, to say that the party committees are serving as helmsmen over the economic work means that they are to give guidance over the economic work with regard to which direction should be followed and what methods should be adopted on the basis of the party policy.

The party committees' taking the role of helmsmen enables them to smoothly realize the party's leadership over the administrative and economic work. It also enables the economic institutions to further raise their self-reliance and sense of responsibility.

Party committees at all levels should thoroughly implement the party's economic policies by successfully assuming the role of helmsmen over the economic work.

What is important in the party's leadership over revolution and construction is to build revolutionary armed forces and realize the party's guidance of them. Revolution is a confrontation of strength with the counterrevolution, and revolutionary struggle and construction work are to be carried out in fierce class struggle against the class enemies, including the imperialists and domestic reactionaries.

For the revolution to defeat the counterrevolution and to credibly defend the cause of socialist and communist construction against the imperialists' aggression and against the subversive maneuvers of the reactionaries, it is imperative to build revolutionary armed forces without fail.

An important problem arising in building the revolutionary armed forces is to build armed forces into those of the party and boundlessly loyal to the party and the revolution. Loyalty to the party is life itself to the revolutionary armed forces. The chief mission of the revolutionary armed forces is to safeguard the party and to defend the party's revolutionary cause. In order to make the revolutionary armed forces those of the party loyal to their own mission, it is imperative to organize them with core members of the party as the cadre force, to organize their ranks with sons and daughters of the working people, including the workers and peasants, and to thoroughly guarantee the party's leadership over the military domains.

The fundamental principle which must be consistently adhered to in building the revolutionary armed forces is to realize self-reliance in defense. Realizing self-reliance in defense means defending one's own country and people with one's own strength.

Although it is mandatory to solve all problems arising in revolution and construction on one's own strength, it is particularly important to carry out defense work with one's own strength.

Of course, we can also obtain some help from the fraternal countries in defense work. However, one cannot possibly defend one's own country by relying on other countries. If one's own strength is weak, assistance from outside also cannot prove its worth. It is imperative to base defense work on one's own strength from start to finish. Our party has energetically struggled to build revolutionary armed forces by applying the revolutionary principle of self-reliance in defense.

The regular armed forces constitute the core of the revolutionary armed forces, and they play the leading role in a revolutionary war of justice. The building of regular armed forces was not only an indispensable demand for building a completely independent state in the wake of national liberation, but it also was an important and pressing question arising in connection with the situation prevailing in our country.

Proceeding from this, along with the work of building the party and establishing a people's government, we vigorously pushed ahead with the work of building regular armed forces in the days immediately following national liberation.

An important task that faced us in the course of building the regular armed forces was to prepare able military political cadres [kunsu chongchi kanbu]. Without able military political cadres, it is neither possible to build regular armed forces nor strengthen their might.

We concentrated our efforts on giving priority to the work of training military political cadres over the building of the regular armed forces. In order to solve the question of the cadres required to build the regular armed forces on our own, we managed to found Pyongyang Institute and Central Security Cadres School against all odds in the days that followed national liberation. In these we have trained a great number of military political cadres from the workers and peasants.

Basing ourselves on the experience gained in the course of building the revolutionary armed forces as well as the experience gained in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, we organized the People's Army, a reliable defender of the party and the revolution, to develop and strengthen the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into a regular army after national liberation.

The work of defending the country is also work for the people as well as the people's own work. When all the people rise in defending the fatherland in rock-firm unity, they can ably repel any aggressors. We have founded civilian armed forces, including the Red Worker-Peasant Militia, and have endlessly strengthened its combat capabilities.

Our party set forth a military line, the keynote of which is to turn the entire army into an army of cadres, modernize it, arm all the people, and fortify the whole country. It has implemented this, thereby building up our People's Army to be a one-beats-a-hundred revolutionary army, arming the entire people and turning the whole country into an impregnable fortress.

In order to realize self-reliance in national defense, it is imperative to properly combine economic construction with defense building. Of course, the important mission in building a new society is to carry out economic construction well. However, we cannot possibly afford to neglect defense building while stressing economic construction.

An independent and sovereign state should adhere to economic construction and defense building simultaneously, combining them appropriately in conformity with the demands of the situation. Our party has always paid deep attention to economic construction and defense building. Whenever the dangers of war were felt as a result of the growing nakedly aggressive maneuvers by the enemy, our party put forward policies of combining the development of economic construction with defense building and concentrated great efforts on defense building.

By constantly strengthening the material and technical foundations of the defense industry, we have been able to produce and supply by ourselves the necessary weapons and combat and technical materials.

The military and political situation prevailing in Korea today requires that our revolutionary armed forces be further strengthened. We should strengthen our revolutionary armed forces in all aspects in conformity with the demands of the prevailing situation and be fully prepared for war even if it should break out at any time due to the enemy's provocative maneuvers.

The party of the working class should conduct external activities and ensure the uniform guidance of the foreign affairs of the country as a whole.

Each country's revolution is part of the world revolution, and the party of the working class in each country is a unit of the international communist movement. Revolutionary struggle by the party and people in each country is to be developed on the strength of international support and encouragement. The victory of the world revolution is to be achieved as a result of joint struggle by the parties and peoples of various countries in the world.

The party of the working class can provide a favorable international environment for the revolution in its own country and fulfill its duty borne before

the world revolution only when it actively conducts external activities and correctly and uniformly guides the nation's foreign affairs as a whole.

The basic ideas consistently maintained by our party in external activities is independence, friendship, and peace.

In the past period our party has formulated foreign policy by embodying the idea of independence, friendship, and peace, conducted external activities accordingly, and has correctly led state institutions and social organizations in their external work.

It is very important to firmly maintain independence in external relations. We have made a point of independently shaping all foreign policies in the interests of our people and in accordance with the demands of the revolution, dealt with all problems arising in the field of international relations on the basis of our own judgment and views, and developed relations with other parties and other countries on the principle of complete equality and mutual respect.

We have made tenacious efforts to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist forces and the international communist movement. The socialist forces and the international communist movement are the most potent revolutionary forces in our era, as well as a decisive factor that propels the development of human history.

We have directed preferential attention toward the consolidation of friendly ties with the socialist countries. The socialist countries are class brothers which are struggling for common goals and ideals. Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, we have made every possible effort to unite firmly with the socialist countries and to develop friendly and cooperative relations with them.

Even when differences of views emerged among the socialist countries, we have done nothing that could undermine their unity, but encouraged them toward their unity. We have always called on the socialist countries to observe the principles of 1) opposing imperialism; 2) supporting colonial national liberation movements and labor movements in countries; 3) continuing to advance toward socialism and communism; and 4) nonintervention, mutual respect, equality, and reciprocity, saying that if they observe such principles, they should unite on the basis of these four principles by putting differences in views behind.

As a result of our tenacious efforts, the friendly and cooperative relations between our country and the socialist countries are now developing in a good direction on a new and higher stage.

By solving problems arising in relations with the communist parties and workers' parties on the basis of mutual understanding and in the spirit of comradely cooperation through contacts and negotiations, our party is actively contributing to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement.

We are making positive efforts for the consolidation and development of the nonaligned movement and for the development of friendly and cooperative relations with Third World countries. On the basis of the noble idea of anti-imperialist cause for independence, we are strengthening unity and cohesion with the nonaligned and Third World countries, while broadly developing economic and technical cooperation and cultural exchanges with them.

We have established friendly relations with the capitalist countries that respect our country's sovereignty and are friendly with our country and are now developing economic and cultural exchanges with them.

It is our party and people's noble internationalist duty to support and encourage the struggle of countries engaged in fighting. We are helping the oppressed peoples' colonial national liberation struggle with whatever we can do, while at the same time supporting the struggle by the working class and working people in the capitalist countries for democratic freedoms and class liberation. We resolutely support the struggle of the peoples of all countries against imperialism and for independence.

Our party is waging a struggle for durable peace and security in the world. Together with the world's peace-loving people, our party and people are ardently struggling against the imperialists' aggression and war maneuvers and, in particular, are actively struggling to eliminate the dangers of war and defend peace on the Korean peninsula and the Northeast Asian region.

Our party also will constantly strengthen our revolution's international solidarity in the future by actively developing unity and friendly and cooperative relations with all the progressive countries of the world, including the socialist and nonaligned countries, by holding aloft the banner of independence, friendship, and peace.

6. The Party's Art of Leadership

Establishing the art of leadership is of great significance for building the party, for the activities of the party, and for leading the masses in particular. Without the art of the correct leadership of party organizations and functionaries, the masses cannot be correctly organized and mobilized and the party's line and policy cannot be successfully implemented, no matter how correct the line and policy of the party may be.

The party's art of leadership is the way of the party activities and the leading ability of the party to mobilize and lead organizations and masses. Only with the art of competent and tested leadership can the party of the working class become a militant vanguard organization and vigorously organize and mobilize the masses of broad strata in the revolutionary struggle and construction work.

In the course of leading the multiphased difficult and complicated revolutionary struggle and construction since the beginning of the revolution,

we have created the art of the revolutionary and popular leadership, and have embodied it in the party's activities.

Our party's art of leadership is the art of the chuche-oriented leadership which is based on the chuche idea and on the embodiment of the revolutionary mass line.

The major contents of our party's art of leadership are the revolutionary work system of the party and the revolutionary and popular work method and style.

To properly perform the leading function of the party, a revolutionary work system should be established in the party.

The work system of the party is the order and system to organize and carry out the party's work and activities. Only when the revolutionary work order and system are established in the party can the party become a unitary combat unit which acts as one in accordance with uniform rules and discipline, and properly exercise the leadership over the revolution and construction.

Considering the nature and mission of the party of the working class, the work system of the party should become the one which firmly guarantees the uniformness of the ideology and leadership of the party, and fully mobilizes the revolutionary zeal and creativity of the masses of the people by carrying out the work with the people properly. Our party has embodied this principled demand in establishing the work system of the party.

What is most important in the work system of our party, first, is the revolutionary system and order in which the whole party acts in unison under the unitary leadership of the party Central Committee.

The party Central Committee represents the opinion of all party members and performs the function of the supreme headquarters of the revolution. The ideology and leadership of the party are, after all, implemented and exercised through the leading function of the party Central Committee. Our experience shows that, only when the revolutionary system and order, in which the party organizations and members act in accordance with the unitary leadership of the party Central Committee, are established, can the uniformness of the ideology, will, and act of the ranks of the party be guaranteed, and can the revolution and construction be carried out successfully.

To make the entire party act in unison under the unitary leadership of the party Central Committee, a firm work system, in which the party's line and policy and the decision and direction of the party Central Committee are swiftly and correctly conveyed to the cadres, party members, and working people and in which the party's line and policy are unconditionally accepted and implemented, should be established in the party. At the same time, the discipline and order of centralization necessary to bring the important principled questions of the party work and activities to the party Central Committee and settle them in [word indistinct] with the decision of the

party Central Committee should be established. If the party organizations at all levels do not swiftly report the presented important problems to the party Central Committee but handle them as they desire, disorder and confusion will be created in party activities and, thus, the entire party cannot act as a single organic body.

Second, what is important in our party's work system is that the party committees at all levels guide all work in a unified manner as the highest guidance organization in the pertinent unit.

Our party's committees at all levels are carrying out their activities under the leadership of the party Central Committee as the highest guidance organization in the pertinent unit.

This ensures the monolithic nature and unity of the party's leadership over the revolution and construction and effectively organizes and mobilizes the creative power of party organizations and the masses in executing the party's lines and policies. This, from the first day of its appearance as the party in power, our party put forward the policy for comprehensively realizing the party's leadership and thoroughly implemented this policy in conformity with the deepening and developing revolution and construction.

In order to establish the unified guidance system of the party committees, party committees at all levels should grasp and guide all the state and economic organizations, cooperative organizations, educational and cultural establishments, and public organizations and groups in their respective units. Party committees organized in provinces, cities, countries, and each sector and unit should supervise and guide in a unified manner all the work taking place in their pertinent unit as the highest guidance organization of the relevant area and unit. Functionaries and party members of all domains and all units should thoroughly rely on the pertinent party committee and should carry out all work in accordance with the collective discussion and decision of the party committee.

Third, what is important in our party's work system is that the party organizations at all levels including the party Central Committee systematically grasp and guide lower-level party organizations.

Bringing guidance closer to the lower echelons is our party's traditional guidance principle and work order. Only when higher-level party organizations establish the work order to grasp and guide the lower-level party organizations can the entire party carry out its work in accordance with the intention of the party Central Committee and constantly enhance the functions and role of all party organizations.

It is important for the higher-level party organizations to grasp and control the work of the lower-level party organizations. Without grasping and control, we can neither correctly carry out and develop the party's work nor can we conduct concrete guidance over the lower-level party organizations.

Thus, the higher-level party organizations should understand, grasp, and control the real situation and conditions of activities of the lower-level party organizations routinely and systematically.

In order to properly conduct the work of grasping and guiding the lower-level party organizations, the functionaries' going down to lower echelons should be systematized. The functionaries of the higher-level party organizations should go down to the lower-level party organizations periodically at regular intervals and should grasp and guide the execution of the party's policy. Then, they should sum up their work after returning to higher-level party organizations and should go down again after working out plans for reinforcing and carrying out their work.

The [word indistinct] aim of the party functionaries in going down to the lower echelons is to help the lower-level party organizations. Therefore, the functionaries of the higher-level party organizations should actively help the lower-level party organizations properly carry out the work of their units while properly carrying out the work of grasping and controlling the works of the lower-level party organizations.

Intensive guidance for lower party organizations is the method of positively and revolutionarily guiding the activities of lower party organizations. While placing guidance for lower party organizations on the right track, party organizations at all levels, including the party Central Committee, should organize and carry out in a planned manner the work of intensively guiding and inspecting party organizations in a certain sector and unit. The intensive guidance given during the past period by the party Central Committee in a planned manner to local party organizations and to various sectors greatly contributed to increasing the functions and roles of party organizations.

In order to correctly assume its leadership function, the party should develop revolutionary party work.

Developing revolutionary party work poses a particularly important question in the case of the ruling party. Because the ruling party is in power, it is liable to carry out work in a bureaucratic manner, not by resorting to the masses of the people but by issuing orders and directives by resorting to power. During the past period, our party had the practice of resorting to bureaucratism and to party power among functionaries who failed to firmly arm themselves with the revolutionary world outlook of our party and who had no experience in carrying out work with the people under difficult circumstances, alienating it from the masses of the people. Because of this, our party regarded adopting a revolutionary party work style as one of the important questions in building the party and struggled vigorously among party functionaries to oppose the timeworn work style and to adopt our party's traditional work style.

Our party's traditional work style developed during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. While waging underground and armed struggles

under very difficult circumstances during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, we developed the revolutionary work style of resolving all questions by mingling with the masses of the people and by resorting to their creativeness. We developed the Congsan-ri method in the stage of building socialism by developing and adopting the traditional work style of the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to fit the new situation in which socialist construction was under way.

In short, our party's work style is a chuche work style. This work style is the revolutionary work method of helping the masses of the people to assume a stand as masters of the revolution and construction and to play the role of masters.

What is important first of all in our party's work style is to place political work ahead of other work.

Placing political work ahead of other work is a revolutionary work style that proceeds from the requirement of the chuche idea for resolving all questions by developing people's ideas. Only by placing political work ahead of other work can we vigorously forge ahead with the revolution and construction by promoting the people's voluntary zeal and creative positiveness. We cannot indoctrinate and remodel people, nor can we promote their voluntary zeal by issuing orders and directives, by receiving reports and statistics, and by sending letters of decisions to the lower echelons.

Whatever revolutionary task the party organizations and members may carry out, they should take as the first process the political work of arousing the revolutionary passion of the masses, the party members, and the workers by explaining and inculcating the party's policies and intentions to and in the masses and by indoctrinating and moving the party members and workers. Thus, the party organizations and members should see to it that everyone is clearly aware of the purpose and content of his revolutionary task and ways to carry it out and voluntarily turn out to the performance of the revolutionary task.

Political work should be conducted in the method of persuasion and education. When workers recognize the justness of the party's lines and policies and sympathize with them, they can be voluntarily mobilized to implement the party's lines and policies. Therefore, political work should be carried out, from beginning to end, through the method of persuasion and education and conducted steadily and patiently until the masses fully understand the party's policies and intentions and are awakened ideologically.

Political work should be carried out in close combination with revolutionary practice. Political work cannot be done, separated from revolutionary practice. Also it should be carried out in the direction of smoothly performing the assigned revolutionary tasks.

Political work should be turned into the work of the masses themselves. Because it is work with a broad range of the masses as its object, political

work cannot be done well only on the strength of some functionaries. All party functionaries, cadres, and members should become educators and propagandists for the masses and conduct political work. Thus, they should indoctrinate and move the entire party and all people in the method in which 1 educates and moves 10, 10 educate and move 100, and 100 move and educate 1,000.

Another important point in our party's work method is that upper echelons help lower ones and guiding functionaries carry out revolutionary tasks while going down always among the masses and relying on them.

For upper echelons to help lower ones and for guiding functionaries to carry out the assigned revolutionary tasks by going down always among the masses and giving play to the strength and wisdom of the masses constitute a communist work method, in which the upper and lower echelons cooperate with each other in unison to successfully perform revolutionary tasks, as well as a revolutionary work method of combining guidance with the masses.

Thoroughly relying on the masses is one of the basic principles of our party's activities and an important factor of success in all work. Our party has been able to victoriously advance the revolution and construction by going down among the masses and by struggling with reliance on them, and to cope with the created difficult situation by trusting the popular masses, by going down among the masses, and by giving play to their strength and wisdom whenever it has been faced with difficulties and ordeals.

If party functionaries desire to adopt our party's revolutionary work style, they should possess a chuche-type mass point of view and should make it a habit to mingle with the masses of the people. Party functionaries should always mingle with the masses of the people, expound party lines and policies, grasp the situation, and find a correct way to carry out revolutionary tasks in negotiation with the masses of the people. By living with the masses of the people after mingling with them, party functionaries should indoctrinate them and learn from them.

Also of importance in our party's work style is to carry out party work scientifically and creatively to fit the objective situation and concrete conditions.

Party activities are difficult and complicated struggles to remodel man, society, and nature; and all party work is carried out in a situation that continuously changes and develops. Accordingly, party work should be carried out scientifically to meet the legal requirements of the development of the revolutionary movement. This work should also be carried out in a creative manner to fit the concrete situation.

Correctly combining general guidance with individual guidance is a scientific and practical work style that enables us to guide the masses of the people in a uniform and concrete manner.

While successfully giving general guidance in taking directional [panghyangjok] and general measures to explain party lines and policies and the goal and significance of assigned revolutionary tasks to the masses of the people and to implement and carry out these lines, policies, and tasks, we should give individual guidance in taking practical measures to indoctrinate people and to implement and carry out party policies and assigned revolutionary tasks to fit the concrete situation in relevant units and the degree of preparation made by the masses of the people.

The effective method in combining general guidance and with individual guidance is to set and generalize an example in a unit.

Our party has developed the work of all sectors and units as whole by setting and generalizing an example by intensively guiding the work of a certain unit in the course of the struggle to implement party lines and policies.

Finding a central link in all work and concentrating on this work is a scientific work style in attaining maximum results with less effort and in successfully carrying out revolutionary tasks as a whole. By visiting scenes concerned, party organizations and functionaries should grasp the whole picture of work, using party policies as yardstick, should correctly find a central link by so doing, should successfully organize forces, and should wage an annihilating war by concentrating on this central link.

We should carry out party work in a creative manner by using various forms and methods. Party work is creative work with living men who carry out their activities under diverse circumstances with different levels of consciousness and characteristics. Therefore, party work cannot be carried out in accordance with a single prescription or in a fixed norm.

Party organizations and functionaries should carry out all work through diverse forms and methods and in a fresh manner after developing a correct methodology that fits the characteristics of work targets and concrete circumstances.

What is important in our party's work style is to positively carry out a mass movement to achieve the party's fighting goal.

The mass movement is the powerful method of mobilizing the masses of the people and is a revolutionary work style in accelerating the revolution and construction by resorting to the collective strength of the people. The mass movement enables us to vigorously forge ahead with the revolution and construction by promoting the people's revolutionary spirit, by strengthening unity and cooperation, and by encouraging the masses of the people to bring about a mass innovation.

Our party has initiated and forged ahead with diverse mass movements in every stage of developing the revolution to meet the requirements of the development [words indistinct], the people's aspiration for the revolution, and the degree of preparations made by the masses of the people.

After liberation, we eliminated the ideological legacies of Japanese imperialism and feudalism by carrying out an ideological movement to totally mobilize the people toward founding the country, armed workers with the ideology of founding the country, and vigorously called on them to found a new fatherland. During the postwar period of socialist construction, our party eliminated all forms of backward things in all sectors, including the economic, cultural, and moral sectors, by initiating and vigorously carrying out the Chollima movement, and accelerated socialist construction to the maximum. Today our party is equally and successfully carrying out the work of remodeling man in a communist-type manner and of socialist economic construction by positively accelerating the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--by vigorously carrying out the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions in all sectors to meet the new, practical requirements of the development of the revolution at a time when the cause of imbuing society with the *chuche* idea has emerged to the front.

In light of our experience, it is important to correctly determine the form of the mass movement in organizing and guiding the mass movement to meet the objective requirements of the development of the revolution and the degree of political and ideological preparations made by the masses of the people and to clearly set forth fighting goals and tasks.

In particular, it is very important to correctly put forth fighting slogans in organizing and guiding the mass movement.

Revolutionary slogans are powerful banners that indicate fighting goals and the direction of action for the masses of the people and that encourage them. During the past period, our party called on the masses of the people to wage a struggle to implement party lines and policies by setting forth proper fighting slogans making the hearts of the people throb by correctly reflecting the requirements of the revolution and the aspiration of the people. Many slogans set forth by our party in the past, including those saying, "Land should go to peasants who till farmlands," "Everything for victory in the war," "Let us advance with the spirit of riding Chollima," "Steel and machines are the king of industry," and "Rice is communism," made the hearts of the people throb and played a very great role in promoting the people's revolutionary zeal. Slogans recently set forth by our party, including those saying, "Ideologies, technology, and culture in accordance with the requirement of *chuche*," "Production, study, and living in the style of the anti-Japanese guerrillas," and "Let us live in our own style," are good slogans correctly reflecting the requirements of our revolution and the revolutionary aspiration of our people.

It is very important to adopt a correct work style in developing the party's leadership art.

The party's work style is the work style of the party of the working class that struggles for the revolution and serves the people and reflects the political and moral features of party functionaries and members. Correctly adopting the party's work style implies the development of a revolutionary

and people-minded party spirit within the party and the work of helping all party functionaries and members possess a revolutionary and popular nature.

Only by correctly developing the party's work style can the party of the working class protect its revolutionary nature, become harmoniously blended with the masses of the people, and skillfully lead the masses of the people to carry out the revolution and work.

During the past period, our party steadily struggled to eliminate timeworn work style among party functionaries and to develop a revolutionary and people-minded work style.

What is important above all in our party's work style is the fighting spirit of continuously bringing about innovations and of continuously advancing.

The party of the working class is the party that carries out the revolution and that struggles. The cause of the party of the working class is the great cause of eliminating all forms of timeworn things from all sectors of social life, of creating new things, and of building a new society. Stagnation and stalemate are banned for the party of the working class, and the revolutionary spirit of continuously bringing about innovations and of advancing should dominate the entire party.

In order to continuously advance the revolution and construction, we should always have far-sighted plans and new goals and should develop the enterprising and creative spirit of abandoning timeworn things and of creating and developing new things. We should set high goals in all work, should carry out work boldly, and should thoroughly reject self-conceit, stalemate, passiveness, and conservatism.

Another important thing in our party's work style is the revolutionary fighting spirit of self-reliance.

The revolution is accompanied by a grim struggle, and there are difficulties and trials on the future path of the revolution. Only by developing the revolutionary fighting spirit of self-reliance within the party can we unyieldingly protect the banner of the revolution on our grim and complicated path of advance and lead the revolution to victory, overcoming mounting difficulties and trials.

Our party is waging the revolutionary struggle and carrying out construction work with a resolve to complete the Korean revolution through independent efforts and to build socialism and communism by fully resorting to the labor of its people and to domestic resources.

We should make the party overflow with the revolutionary spirit and the fighting spirit of independently resolving all questions in the revolution and construction with a stoong will and with an unyielding fighting spirit. All party functionaries and members should carry out assigned revolutionary tasks to the end in a responsible manner by manufacturing things that are not

available, by finding out things in short supply, and by learning unfamiliar things with the high awareness that they are the masters of the revolution.

What is important next in our party's work style is the spirit of carrying out work and of leading daily lives, overflowing with an ambitious spirit and passion.

Helping party functionaries and members to carry out work and lead their daily lives, overflowing with an ambitious spirit and passion, is an important requirement for developing the party into a lively and militant party and for continuously bringing about innovations in the revolution and construction.

We should oppose senility, stalemate, an easy-going attitude, and slack in all sectors and should thoroughly develop the spirit of carrying out work and of leading daily lives in a tense and militant manner, over [word indistinct] an ambitious and revolutionary spirit and with passion. At the same time, party functionaries and members should forge ahead with all work in an aggressive manner by displaying high creativeness and passion, entertaining feelings of revolutionary optimism and a flourishing desire for work. At the same time, party functionaries and members should live optimistically, culturally, and emotionally by attaining high cultural acquirements.

What is important next in our party's work style is a principled, fair, and just work esprit.

Only by developing a principled, fair, and just work esprit within the party can the party protect a revolutionary stand and guarantee leadership authority.

Under any circumstances whatsoever, the party should firmly abide by a revolutionary principle and should assume a consistent attitude in implementing the party's principle. At the same time, it should develop in the party the spirit of opposing all forms of negative phenomena that run counter to a party-minded and working class principle and of struggling uncompromisingly. Party organizations and functionaries should always carry out their work, firmly assuming a party-minded and revolutionary stand, should not act narrow-mindedly and rashly, should closely consider all questions, and should handle these questions fairly, justly, and skillfully.

What is important next in our party's work style is a people-minded spirit and character with which the people truly regard the bosom of the party as that of a mother.

The party of the working class is not a bureaucratic agency that reigns over the people but is a motherly party that serves the people and that responsibly takes care of the destiny of the people.

Having provided the people with a precious social and political life, our party has led them toward making this life shine, has paid close attention to

the people's material and cultural lives, and has always taken care of the people. Because of this, our people truly regard the bosom of our party as that of mother and have entrusted the party with their own destiny.

If the party of the working class desires to become a motherly party, it should thoroughly oppose the work of making the party bureaucratic and aristocratic, should smoothly provide the people with an independent and creative life, and should share weal and woe to the end with the people on the single road of revolution.

Party functionaries should always treat the people with motherly feelings and should become the faithful servants of the people. Party functionaries and members should truly respect and love the people, should treat them magnanimously, should listen to the voices of the people at any place and at any time, should regard the people's suffering as their own, and should fulfill their demands in a timely and responsible manner.

What is important next in our party's work style is for party functionaries and members to continuously devote themselves to the cause of the party and the revolution and to set an example in work.

It is the natural duty and noble feature of party functionaries and members to devote themselves to the struggle for the party and the revolution and to set an example in work and in daily lives.

Party functionaries and members should develop the noble personality of thoroughly performing to the end their assigned revolutionary duty with a high party spirit and with a revolutionary nature by displaying the spirit of endless devotion and sacrifice. Party functionaries and members should take pride in devoting themselves to the struggle for the party, the revolution, the fatherland, and the people; should not covet high posts and fame, and should become unheralded heroes who silently devote everything to the revolutionary cause.

The revolutionary outlook on work of thoroughly implementing the assigned revolutionary tasks unconditionally without presenting a minor reason and excuse or complaint about conditions by cherishing the firm revolutionary will, which notes that one has no right even to die unless one accomplishes the assigned revolutionary mission, is being established among our party functionaries.

No matter what work they may carry out at any outpost, a number of our party functionaries and party members are steadily working not for the sake of personal honor or remuneration but only for the interest of the party, the revolution, the fatherland and the people by devoting everything, whether they are being watched or not.

The party functionaries and party members are the banner-holders of the revolution and educators of the masses. Thus, they should lead the masses

by personal example. Showing a fine example to the masses exerts greater influence upon the masses in educating and leading them than a number of words. The party functionaries and party members should lead the masses not through words but through practical acts.

The party functionaries and party members should undertake arduous and difficult tasks before any others and their deeds should correspond with their words. Thus, they should be an example for the masses in all fields of work, life, labor and study.

What is important next in our party's work style is that the party functionaries and party members have polite and simple character and live a clean-handed and pure life. Only when the party functionaries and party members have a polite, simple, cleanhanded and pure character can they mingle with the masses intimately, can they be respected and loved by society, and can they properly carry out work with men.

No matter what position the party functionaries and party members may hold or what work they may carry out, they should not wield power but live simply and act politely and courteously like the people. The party functionaries and party members should work and live unpretentiously, honestly, sincerely and frankly. They should not pursue personal interest or benefit, and should not seek privileges or special benefits. They should oppose the phenomenon of vanity and of corruption and should live a noble life in accordance with a socialist lifestyle.

The struggle to establish the party's leadership art is a serious ideological struggle to eliminate the outdated ideological remnants still seen among the functionaries and to embody our party's chuche idea and revolutionary mass line. Our party firmly established the revolutionary and popular leadership art in the entire party by actively waging the struggle to correctly establish the party's leadership art in every step of the development of the revolution and of the party building.

With the establishment of the revolutionary and popular leadership art, the party's appearance has been further renewed, all work carried out vigorously and vividly, and the relations between the party and the masses have been further strengthened.

7. The Party Is a Guide in Socialist and Communist Society

The struggle of the popular masses for chajusong is the historical cause to be continued from generation to generation under the leadership of the party.

To lead the cause of the chajusong of the popular masses to final victory, it is essential to continuously strengthen and develop the party, the vanguard organization of the working class, as revolution advances and society develops.

Based on the success and experience already attained in the construction of the party, we should continuously strengthen and develop our party to be a chuche revolutionanry party that will lead revolution and construction to the end and that will dependably guide the socialist and communist society.

In order to strengthen and develop the party to be a guide in socialist and communist society, we should correctly inherit the party's cause generation to generation. The basis of inheriting the party's cause is to correctly solve the problem of the successor [hugyeja] to the political leader [chongchijok suryong].

The problem of a successor in the construction of the working-class party is the problem of inheriting the position and role of the political leader. The leader's [suryongui] leadership [yongdojok] position and role should be inherited by the successor without change. By whom and how the cause of the working-class party, which continues generation to generation, is inherited is an important problem related to the destiny of the party, the destiny of revolution.

The working-class party should have as a successor a people's leader [chidoja] who is boundlessly faithful to the party and revolution and who has the personality and qualifications to fully realize political leadership over the whole society. This is necessary to adhere to, inherit, and develop the party's cause without swerving and without vicissitudes no matter what difficult and complicated situation may be created in the course of the advance of revolution.

In order to correctly inherit the party's cause, it is imperative to lay a solid organizational and ideological foundation and to thoroughly establish the leadership system to realize the leadership of a successor, while correctly choosing him.

Only when the work to lay the foundation of the party and to establish its leadership system is done well can the militancy of the party and its leadership ability be enhanced, the political and ideological unity and purity of the party ranks be defended, and revolution and construction be led to victory. Therefore, the working-class party should grasp this work as an important problem in the construction of the party.

Our party has satisfactorily solved the problem of inheriting the revolutionary cause. The leadership [sunoebu] of the party has been firmly built up, the party's organizational and ideological foundation laid as firm as a rock, and the leadership [yongdo] system of the party firmly established so as to inherit the idea and the leadership [yongdo] of our party. This is a shining success and a great victory in the construction of our party.

We should, in the future, further consolidate the organizational and ideological foundation of the party. In particular, we should pay deep attention to cementing the political and ideological unity and cohesion of the party around

the party Central Committee. All cadres and party members should defend the unity and cohesion of the entire party around the party Central Committee like the pupils of their eyes and should wage a resolute struggle, firmly rallying around the party Central Committee, against all the phenomena gnawing at the party's unity and cohesion.

We should much more thoroughly establish the leadership system of the party Central Committee.

If the party weakens the leadership system of the party Central Committee even to a small degree, it cannot become a militant and organizational unit, nor can it successfully complete its cause. We should continuously grasp the work of thoroughly establishing and consolidating the leadership system of the party Central Committee.

One of the important questions in inheriting the party's cause is to correctly inherit the revolutionary tradition developed by the party. The revolutionary tradition that our party should inherit is the revolutionary tradition developed by the party. The revolutionary tradition that our party should inherit is the revolutionary tradition of the Chinese Revolution. The revolutionary tradition of the Chinese Revolution was invented in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, was enriched in the course of carrying out revolutionary tasks in every stage after liberation, and is continuously developing today through the energetic struggle waged by our party. We should resolutely safeguard the glorious revolutionary tradition of our party generation after generation.

The most important thing in inheriting the revolutionary tradition is to guarantee its purity. Guaranteeing purity in inheriting the revolutionary tradition implies the recognition of the revolutionary tradition of the Chinese Revolution alone developed by our party and the inheritance and development of this tradition, without recognizing any other traditions. Antiparty and anti-revolutionary factional elements who once crawled into our party tried to mix our party's revolutionary tradition with heterogeneous elements, saying that the tradition of the anti-Japanese partisans alone was not a revolutionary tradition, and that the scope of revolutionary tradition should be expanded vertically and horizontally. Their attempt to come up with things that had nothing to do with our party's revolutionary tradition and to mix the former with the latter was a maneuver to castrate our revolutionary tradition and to fulfill their wild factional desire. We should not tolerate any attempt to blur and exterminate our party's revolutionary tradition and should purely inherit our party's revolutionary tradition generation after generation.

The cause of the party of the working class continues following the construction of communism. Accordingly, we should strengthen and develop the party to meet the requirements of communist society.

The struggle of the people to achieve independence continues in communist society. With the construction of communist society as the momentum, the

independence of the people whose content is the liberation of the people is completely achieved. However, the people's desire for independence continuously increases even at this stage. In order to fulfill the continuously increasing demand of the people for independence in communist society, we should continue the struggle to train and indoctrinate the people to fit this situation, to improve social relations, and to remodel nature. The work of training and indoctrinating the people in communist society and to improve social relations is carried out at a higher level, and the struggle to remodel nature and to create material wealth is waged on a greater scale. Accordingly, by establishing such a leading political organization as the party, we can correctly lead the struggle of the people to achieve independence following the construction of communist society.

Even in communist society, there should be a social function that uniformly organizes and leads men's activities.

Although social composition is simplified and the basic demand and interest of all members of society agree with each other in communist society as a result of the work of revolutionizing all people and of making them become members of the working class and intellectuals, we cannot maintain and develop even communist society without a political leadership that uniformly organizes and leads men's activities to meet the common demands and interests of society. It is natural that a leading political organization exists in communist society because there should exist in this society political leadership, a social function that indicates a common social fighting goal and the direction of action, that uniformly regulates men's activities, and that makes these activities agree with one another so that social movements are carried out and society develops to meet the common demands and interests of society.

Communist society is a highly organized society. Communist society is a society in which relations of unity and cooperation among the people have developed highly, which is solidly united organizationally, and in which all social activities are carried out organizationally. Unity and cooperation are men's way to exist. As a social being, man has pioneered his destiny since his emergence by using the method of achieving unity and cooperation. The more society develops, the higher relations of unity and cooperation among people develops, and this development reaches the highest level in communist society. The development of relations of unity and cooperation and the organizational unity of society should be achieved by a certain political organization. Only by the most highly developed political organization can relations of unity and cooperation among people be achieved at the highest level, along with the smooth realization of the solid and organizational unity of society and of organizational joint action.

Communist society is one in which the people enjoy a most worthwhile life after achieving complete social and political independence. A worthwhile life is an independent and creative life led by those people who have achieved social and political independence. In order to lead a worthwhile life, men should lead political life as members of a social and political

organization and should devotedly struggle for society and a group. The more society develops, the higher the people's aspiration for a worthwhile life increases. Men lead political life in communist society, enjoying the most precious social and political life, and they regard their struggle to achieve common social interest as the supreme happiness and value. In order to fulfill this aspiration and demand of men in communist society, we should possess a developed political organization that provides people with a most precious political life and leads them to make it shine on the road of achieving the common cause of society.

The party of the working class should be ceaselessly strengthened and developed in conformity with this natural law governing the demand of the social development. We should continue to futuristically build the WPK as a political organization and as a guide of socialist and communist society, which is suitable with the natural law governing the demand of the development of the people's cause of independence.

To futuristically build our party as a guide for socialist and communist society, the whole party should be imbued with the chuche idea. In a nutshell, imbuing the whole party with the chuche idea means making our party a chuche-oriented revolutionary party in name and reality. To imbue the whole party with the chuche idea, all party members should be made ardent chuche-type revolutionaries, and the chuche idea should be taken as the only guiding principle in the building of the party and in the activities of the party.

Only when the whole party is imbued with the chuche idea can the chuche-oriented nature of the party be defended without variation and can the chuche cause be victoriously advanced by ceaselessly strengthening the party's combat capabilities and leadership.

In the future, we should more vigorously push ahead with the struggle to imbue the whole party with the chuche idea. To futuristically build our party as the guide for socialist and communist society, the ideology and theory for the building of the party should be further developed in accordance with the intrinsic nature of socialist and communist society.

The ideology and theory for the building of the party created, developed, and enriched by our party are the guiding principle which should be firmly adhered to in the struggle to strengthen the party and consummate the chuche cause for the building of the party. We should thoroughly embody our party's chuche-oriented ideology and theory for the building of the party in party building and in the activities of the party. At the same time, we should continue to develop and perfect them, as the revolutionary struggle and construction deepen and society develops.

Our party has gained truly rich experiences in party work and activities in the past. The experiences which our party has gained in the building of the party are precious assets to further strengthen and develop our party.

The functionaries of the party should deeply study and learn the historic experiences in building our party. By so doing, they should promote their political and working talents, and further deepen and develop the party work.

Our party's expectations for the Kim Il-song Higher Party School is very great. I believe that all faculty members and students of the Higher Party School, with lofty loyalty to the party, will properly conduct teaching and learning work and, thus, fulfill their heavy responsibilities and honorable mission for the party.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CENTRAL MEETING MARKS LABOR LAW ANNIVERSARY

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[Text] Pyongyang 24 June (KCNA)--A central meeting was held Monday at the People's Palace of Culture to mark the 40th anniversary of the historic promulgation of the labor law instituted by the great leader President Kim Il-song (24 June 1946).

Present at the meeting were Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-President, Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council, and other senior officials.

A report was made by Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and first vice-premier of the Administration Council.

He said President Kim Il-song after the liberation specified in the 20-point platform the democratic labor program which had been laid down in the ten-point program of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland already in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and vigorously pushed forward the struggle for its implementation till he instituted and promulgated the historic labor law on 24 June 1946.

The labor law freed the working people of Korea for good from harsh colonial forced labor and let everyone faithfully participate in labor with the consciousness of being the master of the country and provided all the factory and office workers with the eight hour workday, paid leave and fair wage system, the reporter said, and continued: The labor law played a big role in the stage of democratic revolution and the stage of struggle to establish the socialist system and its great vitality was given full play through the creative labor of our working people during the period of the grim fatherland liberation war and postwar rehabilitation and construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song instituted the Socialist Labor Law by comprehensively systematizing and consummating the successes and experiences gained in the long-fought struggle for a correct solution of the labor problem in Korea.

The Socialist Labor Law codified the historic victory and success achieved in the course of solving the labor problem, and it makes it possible to give full

scope to the superiority of the socialist labor system and firmly guarantees that the labor of our socialist working people freed once and for good from all manner of exploitation and oppression will be more independent and creative.

With the vigorous promotion of the technical revolution, a great progress has also been made in the past efforts to eliminate the essential differences in labor and free the working people from hard labor.

Technical equipment of the national economy has been drastically improved and semi-automation, automation, industrial television and remote control have been widely introduced into production processes through the three major tasks of technical revolution and the endeavours for the chuche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy.

As a result, the difference between industrial and agricultural work has markedly been diminished with the powerful promotion of the industrialization of agricultural work.

All the working people are leading a happy life, with stable jobs free from worries about food, clothing, housing, education of their children and medical care. They engage themselves in joyous and worthy labor, devoting all their creative wisdom and energy at the modern working places, according to their wishes and abilities.

The epochal changes and proud successes achieved in the struggle for the solution of labor problem in Korea are a brilliant fruition of the wise leadership of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a great victory brought by the chuche-oriented Socialist Labor Policy of the Workers' Party of Korea, the reporter emphasized.

A scientific symposium marking the 40th anniversary of the promulgation of the labor law was held at the People's Palace of Culture Monday.

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CSO: 4100/179

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

KIM IL-SONG INSPECTS HOTEL--Pyongyang 21 June (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song went round the Myohyangsan Hotel which had just been completed. The hotel in Mt. Myohyang, a scenic spot, is another proud edifice of the Workers' Party era which has been built with our own designs and our own techniques through the brilliant application of our party's architectural aesthetics. The unique hotel of triangular tower style is a modern service centre with rooms of different sizes, dining halls, a cinema, amusement rooms, a shop and all other service facilities of highest level. Going round the inside and outside of the hotel, President Kim Il-song acquainted himself with the course of its construction and expressed deep satisfaction with its excellent design and construction suited to the natural features of Mt. Myohyang. He highly appreciated the success of the builders in constructing the splendid modern hotel in a short time and expressed thanks to them. He gave highly important teachings that would be the compass in the management and operation of the hotel and in arranging Mt. Myohyang more beautifully.
[Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1051 GMT 21 Jun 86 SK] /12913

CSO: 4100/179

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

KCNA REPORTS ON TURNING TAEDONG RIVER INTO ARTIFICIAL LAKE

SK200134 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang 19 June (KCNA)--The River Taedong of Korea has turned into a large artificial lake. With the construction of the Grand Nampo barrage across the rough sea in an 8 kilometres section at the estuary of the river, its flow into the West Sea has stopped completely and the water level risen markedly. This has created a large artificial lake capable of storing billions of cubic meters of water on the lower reaches of the river.

Artificial lakes have been brought into shape in tiers by the Mirim, Ponghwa and Tongam barrages built earlier on the middle reaches of the river. One more lake will make its appearance when the Hadan barrage, now under construction, is completed.

With the conversion of the River Taedong into a large artificial lake and a big canal, it will make a great contribution to the development of industry, agriculture and water transport. It will satisfy the increasing demand for industrial and drinking water in such industrial areas as Kangson, Tae'an and Sunchon prospering on the river banks. In particular, it will fully solve water problems for the rice-producing areas on the western region of the country and nearly 100,000 hectares of tideland reclaimed on the western coast.

With the water-level going up, large cargo, passenger and excursion ships will sail from Nampo up to Sunchon and Tokchon. Machines, cement, coal, irons and steels and agricultural produce from industrial and agricultural areas spread along the riversides will be transported by ships, too.

Many more cargo wharves and passenger boat anchorages are under construction. The River Taedong turned into a large artificial lake will provide more favourable conditions for the propagation and growth of fishes.

Holiday homes, sanatoria and children's union camps will be built on the beautiful banks of the River Taedong. A stadium with an accommodation of tens of thousands, a general indoor stadium and other sports facilities will be built and parks and recreation grounds be laid out.

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CSO: 4100/179

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

TIDELAND RECLAMATION REPORTEDLY 'PROGRESSING APACE'

SK232241 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang 23 June (KCNA)--Tideland reclamation is progressing apace in Korea.

Tideland reclaimers in North Pyongan province are making brisk preparations to reclaim Kado Tideland covering 33,500 hectares after completing the reclamation of 2,600 hectares of Changdo Tideland recently.

The reclamation of 5,200 hectares of tideland along the River Kangryong is being pushed ahead in high gear in South Hwanghae province and the reclamation of 1,440 hectares of Ansok Tideland in South Pyongan province is being stepped up to be completed within this year.

The reclamation of 3,200 hectares of Ungdo Tideland has been completed in the main by the Hwanghae General Tideland Reclamation Enterprise. Meanwhile, setups of reclaimed tideland are built at fast tempo.

According to data available, setups have already been built this year in more than one thousand hectares of reclaimed tideland.

Now large-scale standardized partitions have made their appearance in Sokam area of Taegyedo Tideland in North Pyongan province and first rice seedlings were transplanted in paddy fields of reclaimed tideland in many districts of South Pyongan and South Hwanghae provinces.

New farms are coming into being in the reclaimed tideland. This year many new cooperative farms started farming in the reclaimed tideland. Along the long west seashores of Korea over 100 tideland reclamation projects have been completed, with the result that more than 100 islands have been linked with shores.

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N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

JAPANESE AUTHORITIES 'SUPPRESSING' CHONGNYON--Pyongyang 20 June (KCNA)--The Japanese police authorities set the general Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) as a "suspicious organisation" under the "anti-subversive activities act" and are intensifying suppression of Chongnyon and Korean residents in Japan. In this connection, representatives of Chongnyon in all parts of Japan are taking protest action, according to a KNS report from Tokyo. From late May representatives of the Osaka and Kyoto prefectural headquarters of Chongnyon and more than 20 local headquarters of Chongnyon in all parts of Japan including the Ehime, Tokushima, Nara, and Okayama headquarters called at the police investigation authorities in their respective areas and denounced the police investigating officers for their unending subversive manoeuvres and sabotages against Chongnyon, such as shadowing and watching Chongnyon functionaries and Korean residents in Japan and forcing them to become their spies, and strongly demanded an immediate end to such acts. Noting that the Japanese authorities took Chongnyon as an object of the application of the "anti-subversive activities act" and are suppressing it, the representatives said: This is a concrete expression of their hostile policy toward the DPRK and Chongnyon. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 20 Jun 86 SK] /12913

CSO: 4100/179

18 July 1986

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

MINJU CHOSON VIEWS ANNIVERSARY OF CULTURAL ACCORD WITH CSSR

SK231122 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang 23 June (KCNA)--The signing of the agreement on cultural cooperation between Korea and Czechoslovakia was a momentous occasion in strengthening cultural exchange and cooperation and consolidating the bonds of friendship and solidarity between the two peoples, says Minju Choson today.

The two peoples have expanded and developed friendly and cooperative relations and conducted wide-range cooperation and exchange in different fields of culture on the principles of Chajusong, equality and mutual benefit over the past 30 years since the signing of the agreement, says the paper.

It goes on: The development of friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Czechoslovak peoples is of weighty significance not only in accelerating the revolution and construction in the two countries but also in strengthening the socialist forces as a whole.

The Czechoslovak people have converted with their vigorous creative endeavours their once backward country into a socialist state with developed industries, modern rural economy and brilliant national culture.

The government of Czechoslovakia is striving to defend peace and security in Europe against the U.S.-led imperialists' manoeuvres of aggression and war.

Our people sincerely rejoice over and hail the achievements made by the Czechoslovak people in their struggle for the development and prosperity of the country and for the cause of world peace.

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CSO: 4100/179

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PYONGYANG PRESS WELCOME VISIT OF MALI'S TRAORE

SK260532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0457 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang 26 June (KCNA)--Papers today carry editorials welcoming a party and government delegation of Mali led by Mouss Traore, general secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali, arriving in Pyongyang today to pay an official visit to Korea at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Noting that the meeting between the great leader President Kim Il-song and respected President Moussa Traore in Pyongyang 10 years ago marked an important occasion in beautifully adorning and bringing into bloom the history of friendship between Korea and Mali, a Nodong Sinmun editorial says:

The second visit to Korea by President Moussa Traore will be an epochal event in bringing the Korea-Mali friendship to a higher stage. It will also be a great contribution to further expanding and developing the friendly relations between Korea and African countries, strengthening the non-aligned movement and accelerating the cause of independence against imperialism.

The Malian people under the correct leadership of respected President Moussa Traore are striving to consolidate the political independence of the country and achieve its economic independence.

Pursuing a non-aligned policy, the government of Mali struggles for the complete liberation and unity of Africa. It firmly supports and encourages the struggle of peoples of Namibia and Palestine and other peoples for national liberation and dignity.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over all the successes made by the friendly Malian people in the building of a new society and warmly hail them.

In the future, too, as in the past, we will make all sincere efforts to develop the relations of friendship with the Malian people.

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CSO: 4100/179

18 July 1986

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

DPRK-GDR EDUCATION COOPERATION--Pyongyang 24 June (KCNA)--Agreements on strengthening cooperation in Korean and German languages literature between the Education Commission of Korea and the Ministry for Higher and Technical Education of the GDR were signed in Pyongyang on 23 June. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0441 GMT 24 Jun 86 SK] /12913

DPRK GROUPS LEAVE FOR USSR--Pyongyang 26 June (KCNA)--A delegation of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society headed by Kim Chi-ho, Vice-Minister of General Education and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Society, and a delegation of the Trade Union of Metal and Machine Industrial Workers of Korea left Pyongyang for the Soviet Union and a Korean delegation of the organizing committee for the celebration of the International Year of Peace left for Italy on 25 June. The friendship visiting group of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the GDR National Front Delegation and the Australian Scholars Delegation left on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 26 Jun 86 SK] /12913

VARIOUS FOREIGN DELEGATIONS ARRIVE--Pyongyang 24 June (KCNA)--A party workers delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party led by Rudolf Cerny, vice-director of a department of the Party Central Committee, a Plakat Publishing House delegation of the Soviet Union led by Igor Pekun, deputy director of the Plakat Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, a delegation of external cultural officials of China led by Xing Bingshun, deputy director-general of the Bureau for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries of the Ministry of Culture of the People's Republic of China, a delegation of USSR Central Union of Consumers Cooperatives led by its vice-chairman Nikolay Rupei arrived in Pyongyang Monday. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0450 GMT 24 Jun 86 SK] /12913

MESSAGE TO AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER--Pyongyang 22 June (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Peter Jankowitsch upon his appointment as federal minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria. The message expressed the belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries would continue to develop in the future. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1124 GMT 22 Jun 86 SK] /12913

GREETINGS TO AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR--Pyongyang 21 June (KCNA)--Premier Kang Song-san sent a message of greetings to Franz Vranitzky upon his appointment as federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria. The message wished the

chancellor new success in his responsible work for the country's prosperity as well as his happiness. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 21 Jun 86 SK] /12913

DELEGATION TO YUGOSLAVIA--Pyongyang 21 June (KCNA)--A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea led by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK, left here today by air to attend the 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party. They were sent off at the airport by members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Vice-President Pak Song-chol, vice-director of a Department of the WPK Central Committee Kil Chae-kyong and other officials concerned. Yugoslav Ambassador Miodrag Bogicevic, Polish Ambassador Mieczyslaw Dedo and charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet embassy in Pyongyang Boris Morozov were also at the airport. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1054 GMT 21 Jun 86 SK] /12913

WPK DELEGATION IN PERU--Pyongyang 23 June (KCNA)--Peruvian President Alan Garcia Perez on 19 June met the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea led by Kim Yong-son, first vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee. The head of the delegation conveyed greetings of President Kim Il-sung and Comrade Kim Chong-il to President Alan Garcia Perez. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to transmit his sincere regards to them. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 23 Jun 86 SK] /12913

MOZAMBIKAN NATIONAL HOLIDAY MARKED--Pyongyang 25 June (KCNA)--Nodong Sinmun Wednesday dedicates a signed article to the 24th anniversary of the founding of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party (Frelimo Party) and the 11th anniversary of the independence of Mozambique and the founding of the People's Republic of Mozambique. Noting that since the independence the Mozambican people under the correct leadership of the Frelimo Party headed by Comrade Samora Moises Machel have been successfully building a new life, surmounting all sorts of obstacles and difficulties, the article says: Mozambique is an independent state pursuing the nonaligned foreign policy. The Mozambican people's struggle for the building of a new life is advancing, smashing the ceaseless subversive manoeuvres and sabotages of the imperialists and South African racists. The Korean people who are always on the side of the Mozambican people express firm solidarity with their just struggle for the sovereignty of the country and the dignity of the nation. Our people sincerely wish the Mozambican people big success in their future struggle to build a new society free from exploitation and oppression. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 25 Jun 86 SK] /12913

GREETINGS TO NEPALESE PREMIER--Pyongyang 21 June (KCNA)--Premier Kang Song-san sent a message of greetings to Marich Man Singh Shrestha upon his appointment as prime minister of the Government of Nepal. Expressing the belief that the friendly relations existing between the two countries would more favorably develop, Premier Kang Song-san wished the prime minister of Nepal success in his responsible work for the prosperity of his country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 21 Jun 86 SK] /12913

GREETINGS TO NEPALESE FOREIGN MINISTER--Pyongyang 23 June (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Shailendra Kumar Upadhyaya upon his appointment as foreign minister of the Kingdom of Nepal. The message expressed the belief that the friendly relations between the two countries would develop more favorably. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0514 GMT 23 Jun 86 SK] /12913

GREETINGS TO GDR FOREIGN MINISTER--Pyongyang 23 June (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Oskar Fischer upon his reappointment as Minister of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic. The message sincerely wished the GDR Foreign Minister excellent success in his responsible work to lift the international position of the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0513 GMT 23 Jun 86 SK] /12913

HO CHONG-SUK MEETS GROUP--Pyongyang 25 June (KCNA)--Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, met and had a friendly talk Tuesday with the delegation of the GDR National Front headed by Norbert Podewin, secretary of the GDR National Front Council. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1049 GMT 25 Jun 86 SK] /12913

MESSAGE TO BULGARIA'S ATANASON--Pyongyang 22 June (KCNA)--Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Georgi Atanasov upon his reelection as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic. Expressing the belief that the tradition relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation forged between the Korean and Bulgarian peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism would further expand and develop in the future, the message sincerely wished a new success to the fraternal Bulgarian people in their endeavours to successfully carry out the 9th 5-Year Plan set forth at the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party and to the chairman of the Council of Ministers in his responsible work. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1105 GMT 22 Jun 86 SK] /12913

MESSAGE TO BULGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER--Pyongyang 25 June (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Petur Mladenov upon the latter's reappointment as foreign minister of the Bulgarian People's Republic. In the message Kim Yong-nam expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Bulgaria based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism would further expand and develop in the interests of the two peoples and the cause of world peace and socialism. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1050 GMT 25 Jun 86 SK] /12913

GREETINGS TO BULGARIAN ASSEMBLY CHAIRMAN--Pyongyang 23 June (KCNA)--Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent a message of greetings to Stanko Todorov upon his reelection as chairman of the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic. The message expressed the belief that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples and assemblies of the two countries would further expand and develop in the future in the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation concluded between the two countries. It sincerely wished him good success in his responsible work. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0511 GMT 23 Jun 86 SK] /12913

MESSAGE TO CSSR PREMIER--Pyongyang 22 June (KCNA)--Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Lubomir Strougal upon his reappointment as premier of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic expressing the belief that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries would further expand and develop in the future in various fields. The message sincerely wished the premier many successes in his responsible work for implementing the huge socio-economic tasks set forth at the 17th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the development and prosperity of the country and the promotion of the well-being of the people. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1054 GMT 22 Jun 86 SK] /12913

GREETINGS TO CSSR FOREIGN MINISTER--Pyongyang 23 June (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Bohuslav Chnoupek upon his reappointment as foreign minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The message expressed the belief that the fraternal friendship and comradely cooperation between Korea and Czechoslovakia would continue to develop in depth in the future in the interests of the two peoples and the cause of peace and socialism and communism and wished the foreign minister greater success in his responsible work to fulfill the foreign policy tasks put forward by the 17th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0509 GMT 23 Jun 86 SK] /12913

GREETINGS TO CSSR ASSEMBLY CHAIRMAN--Pyongyang 23 June (KCNA)--Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent a message of greetings to Alois Indra on his reelection as chairman of the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Expressing the belief that the links and cooperation between the supreme power organs of the two countries would become closer in the future in consonance with the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries which are developing in depth as the days go by, the message wished the chairman big success in his responsible work for the consolidation and development of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0507 GMT 23 Jun 86 SK] /12913

GREETINGS TO BELGIAN CP HEAD--Pyongyang 21 June (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on 19 June sent a message of greetings to Louis Van Geyt upon his reelection as president of the Communist Party of Belgium. The message expressed the belief that the relations between the two parties would further develop in the common idea of independence, friendship and peace in the future. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 21 Jun 86 SK] /12913

SYMPATHY MESSAGE TO JAMAICAN PREMIER--Pyongyang 21 June (KCNA)--Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of sympathy to Edward Seaga, prime minister of Jamaica. Premier Kang Song-san expressed in his message deep sympathy and consolation with victims to a recent long spell of downpour in Jamaica. The message sincerely hoped that the people of Jamaica would soon remove flood damages and lead a stabilized life. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 21 Jun 86 SK] /12913

MEXICAN SOCIALIST PARTY GROUP--Pyongyang 20 June (KCNA)--A delegation of the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico headed by Manuel Stephens Garcia, member of the Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Party, arrived here Friday by air. It was met at the airport by Hyon Chun-kuk, director of a Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and officials concerned. In the evening the WPK Central Committee hosted a reception in honour of the delegation. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 20 Jun 86 SK] /12913

INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION'S VISIT--Pyongyang 20 June (KCNA)--A Parliamentary delegation of the Republic of India headed by Shivraj Patil, member of Parliament and minister of State for Science and Technology, arrived in Pyongyang on 20 June by plane. It was met at the airport by Son Song-pil, vice-chairman, and Kim Pong-chu, secretary, of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, and other personages concerned and Indian Ambassador to Korea K.C. Lalvunga. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 20 Jun 86 SK] /12913

GREETINGS TO BARBADOS FOREIGN MINISTER--Pyongyang 23 June (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to J. Cameron Tyudor upon his appointment as Foreign Minister of Barbados. The message sincerely hoped that the friendly relations between the two countries would further develop and wished the foreign minister new success in his work. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0524 GMT 23 Jun 86 SK] /12913

MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT OF MADAGASCAR--Pyongyang 25 June (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song extended warm congratulations on 24 June to President Didier Ratsiraka on the 26th anniversary of the independence of Madagascar. In the message, he says the Korean people sincerely rejoice over the achievements made by the Malagasy people in the struggle for realizing the Socialist Revolutionary Charter under his correst leadership and extend firm solidarity with their struggle to convert the Indian Ocean into a peace zone. He expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Madagascar will further expand and develop in the future on the road of the common struggle for independence against imperialism. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 25 Jun 86 SK] /12913

ZAMBIAN PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES--Pyongyang 23 June (KCNA)--A delegation of the Imoted National Independence Party of Zambia headed by its Secretary General A. Grey Zulu arrived in Pyongyang today by plane for a visit to Korea at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. It was met at the airport by Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council, Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and others. Present at the airport were Zambian Ambassador M. Mainza Chona and diplomatic envoys of various other countries in Pyongyang. A function took place at the airport in welcome of the delegation. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 23 Jun 86 SK] /12913

CSO: 4100/179

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN SCORES S. AFRICAN POLICY

SK161050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Jun (KCNA)--The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people vehemently denounce the South African racists for their proclamation of a "state of emergency" and fascist suppression of the South African people.

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea stresses this in a statement made public on 16 June. Noting that the South African racist clique is harshly suppressing the natives and unscrupulously perpetrating armed provocations against and armed invasions of frontline countries, the statement says:

As long as the apartheid regime is left intact in South Africa, neither the genuine freedom and liberation of the South African people nor peace and security in this region are thinkable.

The South African racists must put an immediate end to the "state of emergency" and crackdown upon and suppressive moves against the guiltless people. With no fascist suppression or policy of racial discrimination can the South African racist clique hold in check the righteous struggle of the South African people to break the chains of racism and regain human dignity.

Just is the struggle of the South African people against the apartheid of the South African racists and for freedom and liberation.

The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will as ever stand firm on the side of the South African people and resolutely support and encourage their righteous national liberation struggle.

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